The New-York Times.

VOL. X.--NO. 2857. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE SOUTHERN EXCITEMENT.

Condition of Public Sentiment in the Slave States.

THE UNION ELEMENT SHOWING ITSELF.

Voices from Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina, Alabama, Kentucky, and Elsewhere.

Conventions to be Held in Georgia and Alabama.

The Virginia Legislature to be Convened.

More Disunion Diatribes from South Carolina.

GOV. WISE PRONOUNCED INSANE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 15.

The Secretary of War has received intelligence to-day that the troops held the Charleston arsenal at the request of the United States Naval Storekeeper, who apprehended a possible attack from a mob.

The sensation dispatches sent northward are evidently designed to effect Wall-street. The whole difficulty seems to be turned into a stock-jobbing machine.

A distinguished Virginia statesman arrived here this evening, and announces that the disunion sentiment is apparently spreading in his State. Gov. LETCHER has been appealed to, to call together the Legislature without delay, but no response has yet been made.

Gov. WISE is pronounced to be deranged. Q.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 15.

It seems that Senator HAMMOND'S resignation is immediate, a letter having been received here directing his personal effects to be forthwith sent to South Carolina.

The Collector at Beaufort has officially indicated his resignation, being unwilling, he says, to serve under a Republican Administration.

It has heretofore been stated that the subject of an address was under Executive consideration, but it now appears the idea is abandoned in view of the early meeting of Congress, to whom, by the Constitution, the President is required to give information of the state of the Union.

Virginia for the Union—The Times Article on the Fugitive Slave Law—Spirit of the Virginia Press—False Reports.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Thursday, Nov. 15.

Information just received from Huntsville, Ala., states that Hon. W. R. B. COBB, the representative of that District in Congress, is strongly opposed to disunion.

Gen. MILLSON, representative in Congress from the Norfolk District, of this State, is opposed to secession.

The Census returns show that Virginia will have three additional representatives in Congress.

The TIMES article on the Fugitive Slave law meets with general approval. Its remedy, to provide by law for paying to the slaveholders the value of their fugitive slaves, instead of restoring them, is regarded as just. If the North will do this, she can repudiate the law to-morrow, and there will be no disunion. There is a desire to know whose pocket the money will come out of.

The *Examiner* does not wish Virginians to alter their relations with other people in the Union, by the disruption of business or other ties which unite them, except when their preservation will alter the really just and equal relations which exist between them. It thinks that Virginia and the South should unite in demanding and acquiring the power to preserve those relations which the Federal Government, as the agent of a sectional majority, will inevitably alter. If Virginia intends to preserve the Union relations upon which the prosperity of all men engaged in trade between the two sections is dependent, she must acquire for herself and the South the power of protecting slave property and maintaining its value against the action of sectional majorities or the Government. It was rumored in the city to-day that KENT, PAINE & Co. were going to suspend business, and that THOMAS R. PRICE & Co., SUMNER & Co., and CLARKSON & ANDERSON, old and well-known wholesale firms, had discharged their clerks on account of the stringency of the times. On making inquiries, however, I found the rumor to be without foundation. It was put in circulation to create a panic for speculating purposes. These firms are well known in your City, and stand high here.

Letters received here state that the Knights of the Golden Circle are starving in Texas. They censure Gen. BICKLEY severely for misleading them on a wild-goose chase. They are anxious to come home to the Old Dominion.

The *Enquirer* of this morning is informed that all the members of one of our Military Companies, uniformed, armed and well drilled, have undertaken to perform duty as "Minute-men." What do the Broadway belles say to the following? "Quite a large number, too, of the ladies, it is said, have invested their pin-money in revolving pistols, which they are learning to use with effective accuracy."

The millers refused to buy wheat to-day on any terms, and it declined again. Corn fell eight cents a bushel.

The majority of the Virginia papers, notwithstanding that LINCOLN was a sectional candidate, do not consider his election a sufficient cause for dissolution, if he is Constitutionally elected.

It is not decided yet who Virginia has gone for. The official vote only will tell. It is a very close contest. S.

The Virginia Legislature to be Convened.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, Nov. 15.

Gov. LETCHER has called an extra session of the Legislature for the 7th of January, to take into consideration the condition of public affairs, and determine calmly and wisely what action is necessary in this emergency.

Maryland for the Union—No Extra Session of the Legislature to be Called—Character of the Dispatches from the South.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Nov. 15.

The Governor of Maryland will peremptorily refuse to call an extra session of the Legislature to consider the Southern question, unless the movement shall become general.

A dispatch received here to-day from an intelligent citizen of Mobile, expresses the opinion that Alabama will join the seceding States, though the writer deprecates such action, and is determined to vote against it.

A prominent merchant of, and just from, Georgia, told me to-day that Georgia will most probably secede.

A Baltimore merchant, just returned from a Southern tour, says that South Carolina will undoubtedly secede, but that the general sentiment of North Carolina is decidedly in favor of the Union. The Breckinridge politicians are the chief Disunionists. PRENTICE, the editor of the Louisville *Journal*, is now in Baltimore, *en route* to the North. He says that Kentucky spurns secession and disunion.

A dispatch from Columbia, S. C., says that Northern drummers and agents soliciting custom in the South, are viewed with great scrutiny, and some of them register themselves at the hotels as hailing from Baltimore.

There was no further run on the Baltimore Banks to-day, but affairs are very stringent. Money merchants and stock operators are seriously crippled, but no actual failures are announced. Some of the leading Railroad stocks have slightly improved. W.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Nov. 15.

Rather a better feeling prevails in commercial circles to-day.

There was something of a run on the Citizens' Bank, but all the demands were promptly met. The best informed express full confidence in the soundness of the bank.

Many manufacturing establishments, clothiers, &c., have reduced the number of their hands. This is severely felt by the working classes, but it is hoped that confidence will soon be measurably restored, and the former activity of business resumed.

North Carolina for the Union—Sentiment of the Press.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, Nov. 15.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Register*, in an article on disunion, disapproves of secession, and will, in future, as it has ever done, in the past, contend for the Constitution and the Union, and the enforcement of the laws as interpreted by the Judiciary. It advises its readers not to engage in the work of breaking up the Government, and says that not one in ten citizens are in favor of a dissolution from the existing cause.

The *Register* denounces EDMUND RUFFIN, of Virginia, for his disunion proclivities, and says that he does not represent the popular feeling of Virginia; that by his own admission he has been a life-long disunionist, before he commenced the crusade against the Union.

The Raleigh *Standard* contradicts the *Herald's* telegram from that place, in which it is stated that the Governor and Council were in session, and that the Legislature would be summoned as soon as North Carolina was ripe for secession. The *Standard* thinks that the condition of the times requires calmness, determination and firmness of action, and that passion ought to be discarded. It wants to know what Mr. BUCHANAN will do if the States secede.

The *Daily Press* thinks that the only remedy for Southern wrongs is secession.

Convention to be Called in Georgia—Proceedings of the Legislature.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Thursday, Nov. 15.

The leading men of all parties had a conference to-day, and unanimously agreed to a State Convention. They recommend resistance—the time and mode to be settled by the Convention. Good feeling prevailed.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Friday, Nov. 16.

There was considerable discussion in the Senate to-day, on the motion referring the Million Appropriation bill for arms and munitions, to the Finance Committee. The bill provides that the money be subject to the control of the Governor. Many Senators objected to placing the sword and the purse in the same hands, when the proposed reference failed. The bill will proceed in regular order and will pass.

A bill was introduced suspending the collection of debts until 1861. Laid over.

A resolution was introduced giving power to the Governor, in case of Federal coercion being employed against a seceding State, to employ the effectual military forces of Georgia to resist such coercion. This resolution will pass.

Senator TOOMBS made a powerful secession speech last night.

Mr. BARTOW followed, urging the establishment of a Southern Confederacy, with Sovereignty in the Federal power, and that all State lines be obliterated.

A Convention to be Called in Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Thursday, Nov. 15.

The Governor of the State will issue a call for a S ate Convention to assemble on the 6th of December. He urges the people to prepare for secession.

Parade of Minute Men at Columbia, S. C.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Thursday, Nov. 16.

Six hundred Minute-Men, with the military and firemen, turned out here last night in a grand torchlight procession in honor of secession. A meeting was afterwards held, at which Ex-Speaker ORR made a speech espousing secession. He was followed by Mr. KEITT and others.

The State Fair is progressing satisfactorily.

Florida with South Carolina.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 15.

A dispatch received at Charleston from the Governor of Florida, states that Florida goes with South Carolina.

Union Demonstration in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Thursday, Nov. 15.

A grand Union demonstration is soon to take place in Boon or Randolph County.

Kentucky and Tennessee Money.

AUGUSTA, Geo., Thursday, Nov. 15.

Augusta brokers buy Kentucky and Tennessee money at 5 per cent. discount, payable in Georgia and Carolina money.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Legislature—The Business Accomplished—Gov. Gist—Mr. Ruffin, of Virginia—Secession to be Precipitated—Excitement Around the Hotels, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

COLUMBIA, S. C., Monday, Nov. 12—P. M.

The grand object for which the Legislature of South Carolina was called together, to take the initiatory step towards secession, having been accomplished by the calling of a Convention, the body will adjourn at noon to-morrow. As the regular session commences on the 26th, the members will have less than two weeks to canvass their Districts. It is the general impression here that Senator CHESNUT, who sent in his resignation as United States Senator, will be in the Convention.

His Excellency, Gov. GIST, accompanied by his wife and daughter, paid a visit of inspection to the new State Capitol, now in course of erection, this morning, and I am told was highly pleased with all he saw. After the inspection, I had the honor of an introduction to the Governor, and I must say I found him a most affable and amiable gentleman. He says that offers of volunteers are coming in from all quarters of the South, and that a distinguished officer of New-York City has volunteered his command to assist in fighting the battles of South Carolina. As the State does not at present happen to be at war, the gallant volunteers will be duly informed when their services are needed. The Governor does not look like a man who would seek a fight, but when once in for it his friends say he is one of the very last men who will yield. He is one of the pillars of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the State, immensely wealthy, and is represented as not caring a fig for anything but the welfare of his people and the honor and integrity of the Palmetto State.

The character second in note to the Governor appears to be the venerable EDMUND RUFFIN, of Virginia, who, with his long flowing white locks and his blue cockade, is the observed of all observers. As soon as he had cast his vote in Virginia for President, Mr. RUFFIN came on here. He has the privilege of the floor in both Houses, and appears to be incessant in his labors for secession.

There appears to be a general desire manifested to have the difficulty between the North and South adjusted before the inauguration of the new President. Prominent members of the Legislature proclaim that it is desirable to have a settlement of the relations between South Carolina and the United States settled during the existence of the present Administration. As the secession of one or more of the sovereign States must be communicated to the President of the United States, it is also deemed highly important that all that South Carolina intends doing shall be laid before the present Congress. So that, with the Convention and Legislature both in session, Columbia will be rather a warm place for the coming couple of months.

What is most remarkable, the people of South Carolina do not desire to have the National Capital of the new Confederacy within her borders. They say that the possession of and scramble for office will only tend to contaminate her people. The knowing ones name Atlanta, Ga., as the place at which the first Southern Congress will assemble. That such a body will meet ere long there seems to be no doubt here. No people could be more determined than those of South Carolina. Times look gloomy, indeed, The agents for Northern houses are not selling enough to pay their hotel bills, and many have already left the South for their homes.

The Legislature has had two important bills under consideration during the day, both of which were disposed of before the adjournment this evening. One is called the Bank bill, which is intended to allow the banks to suspend specie payments, (in case of a war with the United States,) without a forfeiture of their charters; and the other is a bill appropriating $400,000 for thoroughly arming the State. A strong and successful effort was made in the House to refer the Army bill to the Military Committee, with instructions to report on the first day of the regular session. It is publicly asserted that the State at the present time is better provided with all kinds of arms than any other State in the Union. The Senate passed the Bank bill, and it was sent to the House and concurred in. Both Houses adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock this morning, previous to which they agreed to adjourn *sine die* at noon.

The resignation of Senator HAMMOND will be offered and accepted this morning, that gentleman having telegraphed last night that it would be here by mail.

The wildest excitement prevailed about the hotels last night. In front of the Congaree House loud calls were made for Mr. RHETT, a member of the Senate, but he declined making a speech. A gentleman in a stentorian voice exclaimed from the portico, "As far as the State of South Carolina is concerned, the day for speaking has passed—the day for action is at hand." A similar attempt was made to get a speech from Ex-Gov. ADAMS, who arrived in the evening train, and is stopping at the United States Hotel, but he also declined. Mr. ADAMS, however, has privately expressed himself as highly gratified with the action taken by the Legislature in reference to calling a Convention. Several military companies paraded at night, and made quite a fine display. They were lustily cheered as they passed through the streets.

The Cooper Opera Troupe gave a concert here last night, and had a full and very fashionable audience. The Patti Troupe were here last week and did a very fair business. Z FOR X.

FROM ALABAMA.

Disunion Meeting—Speeches of Gov. Moore, Mr. Pettis and W. L. Yancey.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Saturday, Nov. 10.

A general mass meeting was held this evening to take into consideration the action proper for the the South in the present crisis. CHARLES T. POLLARD was chosen President of the meeting, being supported by a numerous corps of Vice-Presidents, most of whom a few days since represented the strongest conservative element of the city. The speaking of the evening was opened by Gov. MOORE.

After expressing his pleasure at the unanimity which prevailed between the political parties so lately at strife, he displayed the wrongs which the South had for years suffered from the North—the violation by State enactment of the constitutional bond of union, the aggressions of Abolitionists—and ended by pronouncing, amid the most tumultuous applause, his advocacy of secession. He declared his intention to publish, as soon as judicial counsel would permit, the date for the meeting of the Convention. A nice question, which promises to delay this meeting, is now puzzling the lawyers; a question as to the interpretation of the clause of the legislative act, which declares that the Convention shall be held within forty days after the publication of the election of LINCOLN. Are they to wait until the electoral vote in FEBRUARY, or is the election of the electors sufficient? Legal advisers seem to favor the former interpretation, prejudice will probably carry the latter.

He was followed by Judge PETTIS, brother of Gov. PETTIS, of Mississippi. THOMAS WATTS, a prominent advocate of the Bell Party, followed, wearing the cockade; and, finally, WM. L. YANCEY.

Mr. YANCEY'S arguments are an epitome of those given by all. He began by establishing the right of a "sovereign" State to withdraw from the Union, when the terms of the contract were broken, arguing that all those States which had made laws obstructing the action of the Fugitive Slave law had already nullified the bond of union. He advised a convention of all the gulf States; to the end that, after a *separate* State withdrawal, a new Union might be formed, and a Southern Republic. He stated that the border States would not *immediately* secede, but would act as a bulwark to those further South, and that they had bound themselves to permit no Federal army to cross their territory. He stated, furthermore, that the present Administration, conceding the right of individual States to secede, would take no offensive measures, and that the next Congress, having a Democratic majority, would render such measures impossible on the part of Mr. LINCOLN. He stated that he would rather die than become a slave to the North. He defied the bayonets of the coercive officer, and closed with an announcement of the South Carolina Convention for Jan. 8, and the resignation of TOOMBS. The enthusiasm of the meeting was unquestionable, and if the *State* were to be controlled by the feelings of its capital, secession would be inevitable.

BRECK.

NEWSPAPER INDICATIONS.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Charleston *Mercury*, it seems, is fearful that matters will not be so harmonious as desirable. In reference to the choice of delegates to the State Convention, it holds the following language:

"This election is no holiday amusement. This is no time for personal or party divisions. Our course here upon this occasion, is to have a powerful moral influence, not only upon this State, but upon the other Cotton States. This is not merely a Convention to inaugurate the secession of the State from the present Federal Government; but its future destinies are to be wielded, and its future connections made with foreign Powers, and other States North and South. Its powers are unlimited, and it will sit, perhaps, for many months. Its province is to see that the State receives no detriment, and it will sit so long as its counsel or its action shall be necessary to the State, to ward off peril, or to secure our future power and prosperity.

Its mission is the gravest that can devolve upon any deliberative assembly, and the position of our people in this election partakes of its gravity.

It is a time when passions, personal or party, should be stilled—when every man should regard himself simply as a citizen of South Carolina. And for her welfare let all men unite.

Already we hear of men being offered as candidates from all parts of the city. This is wrong. This is no time for contests. We have this suggestion, therefore, to make:

It is desirable there should be but one ticket run in these Parishes—but twenty-two names offered, upon which all parties, except Union men, can unite. Let the twenty-two names be selected by the leading men of the two old parties here, eleven being of each party. Of course, after the action of our Legislature, with a view to secession, it is expected, and will be required, that each man, whose name shall go upon the ticket, shall be pledged, under his hand, to vote for the immediate secession of the State, in any event, before January 1, 1861.

The names decided upon will then be submitted, through a public meeting called for the purpose, to the approval and support of the *whole community*, without any division or difference as to a choice of individuals. The public good demands such an arrangement.

All party lines will then be healed up upon an equal compromise of men; a glorious unanimity of sentiment and determination will be exhibited to the whole State, to the whole South and the whole North. It will be a great triumph for the State. It will spread courage abroad throughout the State and the South, who sight from the light now kindled. Then will we learn whether the people of this Commonwealth are "the spoilt child" to be "spanked" into "submission to the rule of the Northern majority." Let us all be true to our beloved State.

The Boston *Journal* gives this version of the story that the Captain of the *Keystone State* was compelled to lower the Union flag and hoist the Palmetto when entering the harbor of Charleston. It says:

"There was no compulsion about the matter, and the Palmetto flag was not displayed until the steamer had arrived at her berth, which happened to be at the wharf where the brig *James Gray* was lying. When she reached the wharf a convivial party were on board the brig, celebrating the raising of the Palmetto flag on board that vessel, an acount of which has been published. A party of young men passed over from the brig to the steamer, and politely requested the Captain to participate in the excitement of the day and hoist the Palmetto, which he did in a good-natured way, and was subsequently invited to dine on board the brig. The utmost good feeling prevailed all round.

We would observe in this connection, that a dispatch the other day stated that Col. HARDEE, of the United States Army, had obtained permission, and would attend the recent military parade in Virginia. We are informed by a gentleman who has just received a letter from Florida, that Col. HARDEE was in that State, and, of course, did not go to the Virginia muster."

The same paper puts the story regarding the school teacher, Mr. WOODS, in a milder form than that in which the telegraph expressed it. It says:

"Mr. WOODS was engaged as a tutor in the interior of South Carolina, and had just reached that State when the recent disunion fever broke out. Soon after his arrival at the place where his services were required, he found the community very much excited, and was told by his employers and others that perhaps his own safety and comfort would be likely to become endangered if he accepted the position he was to occupy, and advised him to return North. This was said in the kindest manner, and an offer was made to pay his passage home. He accordingly left, and suffered no molestation except on one occasion, when in the railway cars, at which time he was somewhat hustled, but received no harm, as the conductor of the train afforded him protection. He arrived in Charleston in the hight of the excitement, and was advised to procure the services of an officer, which he did, and with his consent was placed in the guard-house for safety. He immediately took passage on the steamer and returned home."

The Charleston *Courier*, of Monday, contains these paragraphs:

"Our city was excited on Sunday by various and contradictory rumors of a mournful occurrence in the town of Mount Pleasant. On diligent inquiry, we find the substance of the fact to be as follows:

On Saturday evening a party of lads, or young men, assisted by a negro boy of Mr. T. HAMLIN, were engaged in burning effigies of LINCOLN and HAMLIN. They were assaulted by JOHN M. BARRE, who fired on them a double-barreled gun, wounding all of them more or less, and it is supposed destroying the eye of one of the lads. According to our information, these lads were not trespassing.

The Vigilance Committee of Mount Pleasant arrested BARRE, and have him now in confinement, after applying forty lashes.

Four years ago, on returning from the Cincinnati Convention, Capt. R. C. DAVIS, of the steamer *Charleston*, amended his ensign by reducing the number of its stars to fifteen. He has used this flag of fifteen stars since that period, and on being questioned, replied hopefully and confidently that the time would soon come when his flag would have a meaning and a purpose. That time has come, and we congratulate Capt. DAVIS on his patriotic and prophetic foresight."

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

In the House of Representatives, on the 12th, the Convention Bill was read the third time and passed unanimously. The title was then changed to an Act, and the Bill sent to the Senate.

Mr. TRENHOLM called for the special order, which was the resolution in relation to the election of a sectional President.

The third and fourth of the series were withdrawn, and the following proposed: That the Committee on Military Affairs of the Senate and House, be instructed to sit as a Joint Committee during the recess, and prepare a plan for arming the State, and for organizing a Military Bureau, and report by bill to each House at the regular session; that the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to sit during the recess with the Committee on Finance of the Senate, and prepare a scheme for raising the necessary supplies, and carry into effect the measures recommended by the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. TRENHOLM thought the resolutions so plain that it was hardly necessary to say anything in recommendation. The members ought to have more time to examine the features of the bill offered by the Committee on the Military. He said there was $150,000 already in the hands of the Governor. The propriety of raising $400,000 on bonds did not make itself apparent to him. It might be necessary to raise $250,000 by taxation. It always had been the practice of the Committee of Ways and Means, in issuing bonds, to consult with the President of the Bank of the State, reviewing with him in detail, and arranging the matter to suit the convenience of that institution.

Mr. COFFIN was unwilling to return to his constituents without having done something; and having ordained a Convention that would shortly carry the State out of the Union, it was necessary to place ourselves in a position, in which, if attacked, we could meet force by force. He thought no time was to be lost, as it might be necessary to get arms and munition from Europe. He was unwilling to purchase them from the North. It would take time to issue bonds and make remittances. He thought there was very little difference between the resolutions and the bill of the Committee. In making postal arrangements, providing for ministers to foreign courts, additional judges, we would require the means, and it might be necessary to resort to additional taxation. As there was $150,000, it might do for such purposes, and not raise taxes; but, if need be, the people of South Carolina will not shrink from paying any amount to defend their honor and secure peace, safety and happiness to their posterity. His plan is that the President of the Bank of the State be authorized to advertise until 23d November for sealed bids for $400,000, no amount to be issued under par value, State bonds and stock. He had assurances from friends in Charleston of no difficulty in raising the amount. It had been proposed to raise the interest to 7 per cent. He was opposed to it, and was authorized by a friend to say that he would be willing to take $10,000 at 1 per cent. premium. The reason why he would name the 23d of November for having the bids opened, was to allow the President of the Bank to report to the Legislature the result. If $400,000 was not taken up then, the Legislature was to determine what was the best mode of raising the amount. He hoped the resolutions would not pass.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM thought Mr. COFFIN'S argument conclusive. The Committee on Military had already reported a bill for arming the State. If the resolutions were adopted they could only report to the House the same bill next session. It would take time to raise the money, and events are pressing us. Suppose the Convention carry South Carolina out of the Union, should she be not prepared if coercion was attempted.

Mr. MULLINS favored the resolutions. The Governor was authorized to purchase arms, that would be enough until the regular session. One regiment had procured its own arms. The bill ought to be solemnly considered. With regard to finances, he thought we should have a thorough examination of our resources, and gain all the information we can from the wisest military men.

The discussion was continued at great length by Messrs. Cunningham, Read, McGowan, Screven, Coffin, Edwards and Macfarlan, and finally the resolutions, slightly amended, were agreed to.

Mr. ALDRICH offered a resolution that the Clerks of the Senate and House publish the acts calling the Convention.

Mr. BOYLSTON amended by saying, "Managers give the usual notice of election." Agreed to.

Mr. MULLINS offered a resolution that the Committee on Military inquire into the propriety of fortifying North Island, Georgetown; the entrance North Santee, South Santee, North Edisto and South Edisto, Port Royal and St. Helena. Lost.

Mr. POPE'S resolution for the assessment of the value of lands in the State, was lost.

Mr. DURYEA'S resolution for the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of adding to or altering the Charleston Citadel Academy, so as to make it a convenient place for the arms of the First Regiment of Artillery, within its walls, was agreed to.

At the evening session, the bill for suspension by the banks was read a third time, the title changed to an act, and sent to the Senate.

GEORGIA.

The Georgia Legislature convened on the 7th. Mr. C. J. WILLIAMS was chosen Speaker. The following is the only part of his opening address which bears upon the exciting topic of the day. After alluding to local topics, he said:

"But for the moment above, and superior to all these, will be presented the vexed questions arising out of our Federal relations. Let us hope that now the strife of the recent political contest is ended, we can deliberate on this subject as brethren having a common interest, as patriots actuated by the sole purpose of preserving the honor and the institutions of our beloved State. The most important crisis that the country has known since the adoption of the Constitution occurred on yesterday, and the next intelligence that may reach us will be that the Republican Party, triumphant in the Northern States, has at last undisputed possession of the Federal Capitol.

The object and aims of the party are too well known to need comment.

It has nullified the Fugitive Slave Law in all the Free States.

It has excluded your property under the forms of law, from equal participation with other property, in Territories acquired by the common blood and the common treasure.

It has declared its settled policy to admit no more Slave States into the Union, thereby restricting you to your present limits.

It proposes to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia, in the arsenals, in the forts and dock-yards, and finally to interfere with the trade between the States.

It has entered within the precincts of the holy church, and desecrated its altars to an Anti-Slavery God.

It has provided in every case of Northern society, and destroyed the fraternal bond of union between the States.

And finally announcing the doctrine of the 'irrepressible conflict,' it has declared that this Government, framed by our Revolutionary ancestors, cannot longer exist, half slave and half free.

Under the domination of such a party, what will be the attitude of Georgia within the Union? Representatives of the people, it is a question for you to determine. Let 'wisdom, justice and moderation' control your deliberations—laying aside political animosities for the moment, let there be no divisions as to our policy. The preservation of our State's equality in the Union, dictates that we should be one in feeling, one in purpose, and one in action."

The telegraph has spoken of certain resolutions offered by Mr. DELONG, two hundred copies of which were ordered to be printed. The preamble to these resolutions, which is quite long, reviews the causes for complaint generally alleged against the North, and proceeds as follows:

"Looking to this state of affairs, Georgia sees nothing in the past for which to reproach herself. Ever ready to comply in letter and spirit with the Constitutional obligation, she has never exacted of others more than she conceded herself, and even mindful of the great principle which underlies all free government, and is the key stone of our Constitutional liberty, that 'Governments instituted among men, derive their just powers from the consent of the governed,' she claims by virtue of her sovereignty, in the absence of any agreed tribunal, to decide for herself upon her own obligations, and also upon the wrongs she has received from her colleagues, conceding to the other States the same rights and privileges.

In view of this declaration:

Be it Resolved, By the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, that the Constitution being the only bond of Union between the different States of our Confederacy, and the States of Massachusetts, Vermont, Maine, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New-York, Michigan, Wisconsin and Pennsylvania, having by their Legislative acts nullified the same directly or indirectly, and thereby broken the compact of Union without the consent and against the protest of the other parties to the Constitutional compact, are no longer constitutionally a constituent portion of the United States of America. Refusing to fulfil their obligations, they receive the benefits of the Union only by sufrance of the other States, and the State of Georgia is not, and ought not to be bound by the actions of the States aforesaid in the Electoral Colleges of the United States, and hereby protest against their exercise of this power and privilege.

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be instructed to use all constitutional means within their power to prevent the votes of the States named in the preceding resolution, being counted in the Electoral College; and in view of the fact that it is threatened that many thousand Northern men organized under the name of 'Wide Awakes,' will be necessary to secure the inauguration of their favorite, the Governor of this State is instructed to protect, if necessary, with all the power of the State, our Senators and Representatives in the discharge of this duty, and to demand of the President that the power of the Federal Government be used if necessary, for their full protection.

Resolved, That in the event this solemn protest is ineffectual to exclude the votes of the aforesaid States from being counted in the Electoral College of the United States, and by the votes of said States the general result be changed and the election decided, and thereby Mr. LINCOLN and Mr. HAMLIN, sectional candidates upon a sectional platform, be elevated to the Presidency and Vice-Presidency respectively, it en such election is revolutionary in character, unconstitutional in fact, and ought not to be submitted to by a free people.

Resolved, That in the event of such election, our Senators and Representatives are instructed to withdraw from Congress and return home, and the Governor is instructed thereupon to call a Convention of the people of the State, to adopt new safeguards for our future security.

Resolved, That the Governor be instructed to transmit these resolutions to the Governors of each State of the Confederacy not having nullified the laws of the Federal Government made in pursuance of the Constitution, to be laid before their respective Legislatures, and that such States be, and they are hereby earnestly invited to coöperate with Georgia in the manner herein indicated, to preserve our Federal Constitution from destruction, and ourselves from degradation and disgrace.

A correspondent of the Atlanta *Locomotive* writes from Milledgeville on the 9th:

"Hon. ROBERT TOOMBS I am glad to find here talking boldly and manfully for his country. He is doing a good work, and is entirely absorbed in pointing out the proper course for the South to pursue in the present emergency. Would to God we had a thousand Bob Toombses in this State.

Hon. H. V. JOHNSON is also here, but seems considerably humiliated. I learn he has made up his mind to *submit*.

Judge IVERSON is also here. But the Legislature has postponed the election of United States Senator. The postponement will, however, in all probability, be reconsidered.

We find great division of sentiment among the members as to what the Legislature should do politically, and I am mortified to say it, but, from present indications, I fear it is true, that *no positive or decided action will be taken*."

The Atlanta *Confederacy* says:

"The first suggestion we have to make in this crisis is, that it shall be a penal offence for any citizen of the Slave States to buy or sell any article *whatsoever* to a citizen of the Free States.

2. The Courts of the Southern States be closed against all citizens of the Free States, in the collection of debts."

The same paper calls on "every member of Congress to resign his position as Senator or Representative." It also says:

"We notice that the *Stars and Stripes*, which has ever been the pride of American citizens, that but a few days ago so proudly waved its tri-colored folds to the breeze, over the armory of the Gate City Guards, has to-day been misplaced by a flag bearing a single star.

And from the flag-staff of the Atlanta Grays, the renowned stars and stripes are reversed; the stars are down as emblematical of distress and chaos. It is a mournful spectacle, and especially so, when we contemplate the agencies which brought it about. Small politicians, political parvenus, and trimmers are the curses of Republics."

The Savannah *Republican* says of Gov. BROWN'S special message:

"This document seems to give anything but satisfaction to the advocates of extreme measures in this latitude. They fully expected that Gov. BROWN would demonstrate openly for the secession of Georgia from the Union, but so far from this, he *recommends retaliatory measures*, heretofore suggested, often and over again, by the newspaper Press, and maintains that *instead of dissolving the Union, his policy will serve to 'strengthen' it.*"

Exaggerated rumors were in circulation regarding a difficulty which was said to have transpired on the plantation of W. C. CLEVELAND, near Milledgeville. A negro had been severely punished for saying that he supposed the negroes were to be freed, now LINCOLN had been elected, and then the trouble stopped.

ALABAMA.

The Mobile *Register*, of the 10th, urges the people to take the control of the Convention which is soon to be called, into their own hands, and not to allow it to be managed by professional politicians, whom it terms "the *fungi* of national prosperity." Delegates to it should, moreover, be men of Southern birth. Besides this, Alabama should have due consideration for the rights of sister States in determining her own course; and the *Register* expresses the hope that the questions presented will be discussed without "Union-bigotry on the one side or Yankee-phobia on the other. By Union-bigotry," it says, "we understand that blind passion which would sacrifice all else to a poetical idea, which would invite future insults by a promise in advance of a tame acquiescence, the "*propter vitam vivendi perdere causas*," as contemptible in a nation as in an individual. And by Yankee-phobia, we understand that equally blind fanaticism which, under the guise of excessive devotion to the South, overrates the power of another section at the expense of our own; which is haunted by hallucinations of imaginary dangers and exaggerates real ones; and which, *if it does not make us as contemptible as the first, makes us as ridiculous in the eyes of the world.* The one would advise the course of a confessed coward; the other, that of a swaggering bully. Is it necessary to add that both are equally alien to true, calm, collected courage?

VIRGINIA.

The Richmond *Examiner* thinks the withdrawal of some of the Gulf States from the Confederacy inevitable if they are left to act alone. Then effective State laws setting aside and destroying Congressional enactments will be passed, and free trade between the Gulf States and the other States remaining in the Federal Union, will be broken up. Virginia must not stand idly by and witness this catastrophe. The *Examiner* says further:

"In no way *can a dissolution of this Union be avoided but by the concerted and united action of the slaveholding States.* Virginia must confer with her sister States through agents armed with plenary authority by her people. She can do this most efficiently through a State Convention. Her agents must not be mere deputies or ministers of Government. They must be the authorized agents of the people. They ought to discuss here and ascertain what will and ought to give the security they desire. They should be prepared not only to counsel, but to give assurance to the other slaveholding States that Virginia has a common destiny and intends to make a common cause with them.

MARYLAND.

The Cambridge (Md.) *Intelligencer* contains the following:

"We are requested to announce that there will be a public meeting held at the Court-house on Monday week, 19th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of condemning the disunion policy of certain Southern States, and expressing a devoting and a determination to sustain Mr. LINCOLN in the administration of the Government. We heartily commend the movement to our citizens. A prompt and decided action in favor of the supremacy of the laws and the Union of the States upon the part of the conservative citizens of the South will infuse into the Southern heart, a spirit of loyalty which will effectually destroy the iniquitous schemes of the mad Disunionists. This is no party meeting. It is a meeting of citizens. Democrats, Douglas men, Republicans and Union men are all invited. Let the people meet, and let the people speak."

THE CANADA'S MAILS.

OUR EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE.

FAILURE OF THE WARSAW CONFERENCE.

Operations of the Allies in China.

The steamship *Canada*, from Liverpool on the 4th inst., *via* Halifax, arrived at Boston at 12½ o'clock yesterday morning. The mails by the *Canada* reached this City yesterday at 5 o'clock P. M.

The London *Post's* Paris correspondent sends the following telegram: "It is true that the French Government gave orders to the French Admiral to prevent an attack on Gaeta by sea. It is also true that the Admiral was not under the necessity of communicating these orders to the Sardinian Admiral, as the attack had not been attempted."

It is officially announced that the news published in a message, dated Rome, 30th ult., to the effect that Gen. CIALDINI had been beaten by the Neapolitans, is completely false.

The three Northern Powers agreed at Warsaw to decline any proposition for the assembling of a Congress on the Italian question. The Poles, it is said, displayed such a wild spirit while the Emperor ALEXANDER was at Warsaw, that His Majesty was totally unable to conceal the vexation and annoyance he felt.

The Dowager Empress of Russia died at St. Petersburg on the 1st inst., at 8½ o'clock.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald*, writing on the 1st inst., says:

"The Government has entered into contract with private shipbuilders for the immediate construction of 150 iron-clad steam gun-boats, on the model of that built at Bordeaux on the Emperor's design. They are to be of small draft of water, and will mount a single rifle gun in the bows."

The Minister of Public Instruction has published a circular, addressed to the directors of colleges and schools in France, forbidding the use of tobacco and cigars by the students. It is said that the physical as well as the intellectual development of many youths has been checked by the immoderate use of tobacco. The Minister of Public Instruction and the Prefect of the Seine are unceasing in their exertions to remedy the evil.

The *Espana*, of Madrid, affirms that, as in the present month of November the Moors will have paid more than half the indemnity they owe, (240,000,000 reals out of 400,000,000,) the evacuation of Tetuan will take place very shortly.

Great preparations were being made at Plymouth to receive the Prince of Wales, whose arrival was hourly expected.

The papers report a serious mutiny in the Dutch East India army in the islands of Batavia and Java. It was promptly arrested, and the ringleaders were executed.

THE EUROPEAN CRISIS.

The Ultimatum of Austria—Conferences are Odorous—The Pesth Riots—Austria on the Mincio—Disaffection in the Army—A Moderate Diet—The Hessian Constitution—Prussian Peers—Kladderadatsch, and the Fable of the Tom-cat.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FREIBERG, Saxony, Wednesday, Oct. 31, 1860.

This week is one of great doubt and uncertainty. The Warsaw Conference has come to an end, no one knows how. Austria has made a decisive communication to France, whose contents are variously reported; the answer of France is equally unknown, and the position of Prussia and Russia is more puzzling than all.

According to well-informed German journals, the Austrian Ultimatum proposes the mediation of France to bring VICTOR EMANUEL to reason, and threatens war if this means prove unsuccessful, adding that to this course Prussia and Russia have given their approval.

The apparent result of the Warsaw Conference does not confirm this report. Nothing seems clearer than that the young Emperor was disappointed in that interview. He put up with a great deal of discomfort—attended a ball where only twenty-five ladies were present among several hundred gentlemen—visited the theatre, which had been perfumed by the abominable patriots with *asafœtida*—and all for nothing. Just as matters might have put on a business aspect, the Empress-mother of Russia is taken ill, and must see her son. And FRANZ JOSEPH went back as anxious as he came.

One cannot blame the Poles for being a little excited by the appearance in their midst of the representatives of the three destroyers of their nationality; but posting incendiary hand-bills, throwing vitriol on costly dresses and

tution of 1831, guaranteed to the people, should be restored to them as their right; and no half-way concessions will satisfy the Cabinet of Berlin.

If the Hessians at last get their liberties, the most outrageous despotism in Germany will cease to be. Americans will not mourn at the humbling of the petty tyranny which sold so many thousand miserable men to slaughter our fathers, and to this day calls their slavish obedience "loyalty and valor." (I quote from a very recent article in favor of the divided military command in the German army.)

The *Kreuzzeitung* continues its philippics on the new nominations to the House of Peers, and went so far, in a late article, as to remind the Government of the fate of CHARLES STUART, who undertook, by creating new Lords, to carry his measures through Parliament. It is no wonder that the Jesuits are incensed by the measure in question. The Prussian House of Peers was their last defence. It had set its face resolutely against all reforms, blocked the wheels of government at the most critical moment, in short, sacrificed every other consideration to the preservation of the privileges of the hereditary nobility, and the glorious principles of ultra conservatism. The Prince Regent has hesitated long, out of consideration for the King, before overturning finally the policy of the last reign. The death of his brother would have relieved him from his perplexities, by making him a King; but the old man still drags on his feeble life; and the Prince can wait no longer. The new appointment to the House of Peers are distributed among extensive landowners, or eminent jurists and merchants, who will of course cast their votes for governmental reforms. We may hope that a new era is secured to Prussia. The parallel drawn by the *Kreuzzeitung*, between the Prince Regent and Charles I. is too absurd to require a reply.

Kladderadatsch, the Berlin *Punch*, finds ample scope in the present state of affairs for its witty criticisms and caricatures. Much of it cannot be translated; but the point of the following fable in verse is founded on human nature, and, therefore, will be the same in all tongues.

The *Perseveranza* states that many personages have forsaken King FRANCIS II. at Gaeta, who were but recently rewarded by him for their faithfulness in misfortune. The *Kladderadatsch* applies this fable from the last century:

In one short night, a luckless wight
Was reft, by fire, of all.
No friends he found;—his very hound
Came no more at his call.

An old tom-cat cared not for that;
But faithful at his side
Kept howling so, his silent woe
Thereby was magnified!

"Ah," said the man, "you only can
Be true in time of need!
Alas! I'm poor; I've nothing more—
Stay! here's a bit of bread!"

"Come share the prize," he sadly cries,
"I have but this alone!"
"I SCENTED THAT!" exclaimed the cat,
Then snatched it—and was gone!

R. W. R.

The Failure of the Warsaw Conferences.

Correspondence of the London Times.

VIENNA, Tuesday, Oct. 30.

The Vienna Telegraphic Correspondence Bureau has informed the public that no stipulations were put to paper, and no agreement entered into at Warsaw, but the assurance has to-day been given me that the statement is not quite correct. A programme of some kind or other was drawn up at Warsaw, but not signed, because the Sovereigns and their ministers were unable to come to an understanding on several matters of importance. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF endeavored to prove to Prince HOHENZOLLERN and Count RECHBERG that it would be advantageous to all parties if the Treaty of March, 1856, were subjected to a revision; but he failed to convince the Prussian and Austrian statesmen of the correctness of his views. Russia is exceedingly desirous to regain her former position on the Danube, and to do away with the neutrality of the Black Sea, but no Austrian statesman will voluntarily allow her again to establish herself at the mouth of a river which is of such a vital importance to Austria. It must be supposed that the Prussian Minister was even less docile than Count RECHBERG, as Prince GORTSCHAKOFF appeared to be less satisfied with the former than he has with the latter. During their sojourn at Warsaw, the monarchs and their ministers had several interviews, but a person who is likely to be well-informed on the subject has given me to understand that they did little more than exchange ideas and opinions concerning the state of affairs in Europe. It is related that Prince GORTSCHAKOFF and Count RECHBERG had an altercation at their very first interview, and it is not at all unlikely that such was the case, as they are both irascible. The Poles displayed such a disloyal spirit while the Emperor ALEXANDER was at Warsaw that his Majesty was totally unable to conceal the vexation and annoyance he felt. The relations between the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH and the Prince Regent of Prussia appeared to be very good. The Emperor ALEXANDER was extremely kind and attentive to his illustrious guest, and the only perceptible difference in his treatment of them was, that he was somewhat more punctilious with the Emperor of Austria than he was with the Prince Regent of Prussia. Should there be a European Congress for the settlement of the affairs of Italy, it will be found that Austria and Prussia consider the conditions of the Treaty concluded at Villafranca binding. The Emperor of Austria left Warsaw four or five hours earlier than the Regent of Prussia did.

From the Berlin National Zeitung.

Every indication proves that the interview at Warsaw has been without result, as was expected. Austria has done her best to turn it to account. The new Constitution of the Empire was granted at the last moment, in the hope, doubtless, that it would be hailed with enthusiasm throughout the whole Austrian Empire, and especially in Hungary. The Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH wished to appear before the other Sovereigns surrounded by a number of those manifestations.

The magic formula of the Diploma was to make them believe that all the old sores of the Imperial State were healed. The Empire, made young again, was to resume its full strength, its former weight, in the councils of Cabinets. Everything indicates, it must be admitted, that the Austrian Government had no intention to allow the fruits of the changes operated at home time to ripen, but wished to cull them at once.

If Austria had found some support from Prussia and Russia, she would, it appears, have at once commenced war in Italy. The army of the Tyrol, of Venetia, and of Dalmatia had been considerably reinforced, and the evident sign of Austria's intentions was the nomination of Gen. BENEDEK to the chief command of the troops.

It might have been foreseen, despite the recall of the Russian Ambassador from Turin, that those plans would not find an echo at St. Petersburg. It is also allowable to believe that the Prussian Government endeavored to persuade Austria to remain on the defensive in Italy. It is difficult to believe that Austria will have the courage to recommence the dangerous game of last year, although, with a sort of despair, she always has recourse to extreme resolutions, which, at that period, ended in such a sad experience.

We have always denied any vital strength to the machinations of the coalition which were set on foot in various quarters during the Summer; they have only served to consolidate the position of the Emperor NAPOLEON. The sovereign of France, even derives from them this advantage, that the national spirit of France is excited by the threats which result from all these underhand manœuvres, and that France will follow the Emperor the more willingly in his ulterior march.

It is a proof of great confidence when, in the last article of the *Constitutionnel*, the Emperor NAPOLEON places himself simply opposite the Warsaw Conference as the renovator of the system of European States, called to heal ancient wounds precisely because he is not bound by Legitimist traditions, and that he can examine without prejudice the interests of peoples and make them prevail. Can we absolutely refuse to admit the justice of those proud words? Can we deny the French policy, despite a certain egotism with which it must be reproached, that it has not really exercised a salutary and beneficial action?

If, on the other hand, the opposite tendencies, supported on formal right, had been victorious, everything untenable and bad would have been consolidated; not only would the oppression of peoples not have put an end to, but it would even have been increased.

As long as that resistance has no other basis than that which it has hitherto possessed, as long as liberal public opinion cannot stand by its side, it will be struck with absolute impotence.

That impotence is clearly visible in the Conference at Warsaw, and not the slightest counter-demonstration has been made to this programme of the French Government.

When we recall to mind all the princely conferences of this Summer, from Baden to Warsaw, we behold in the most incontestable manner that all the extraneous support which Prussia has sought for cannot offer her the slightest guarantee. Russia is paralyzed, and can scarcely help us in the West. Austria has nothing to offer us, and only seeks to turn us to account in a manner most hateful to our people. England, on the only question which has a real interest for us—the question of Schleswig-Holstein—is on the side of tyranny and oppression. England finds the French alliance a better investment, and any attempt at an approximation calls down upon us a shower of abuse which would seize upon the first given pretext.

Under these circumstances it becomes more and more necessary for Prussian policy to detach itself from all Legitimist theories, from all illusions of the parentage of race, natural alliance, &c. This policy must acquire at last a perfectly independent position, which, under the circumstances, will allow it to act as well in concert with France as with any other Power. Without such a position it will end in our being dragged into a war with France, while all the other great States make use of us according to their good pleasure, for all sorts of diplomatic manœuvres, without remunerating us by any notable concession for our friendly service, which they pay us for with insults.

The salvation of Prussia lies in a liberal internal policy, which must assume a more energetic character than it has hitherto done, and in the advance of national tendencies connected therewith. There alone will Prussia find the sources of her moral and material power, and, once that power acquired, she will not be wanting in allies; they will voluntarily offer themselves on all sides, and she need not anxiously seek for those which only bring her prejudice and humiliations."

French Intervention in Italy.

Correspondence of the London News.

PARIS, Wednesday, Oct. 31

The very distressing, though to me not surprising, intelligence arrives by two distinct telegrams that the French Admiral, LHARRIDER DE TINAN, interfered to stop the Piedmontese fleet from firing upon the Neapolitan camp, and to prevent a body of Sardinian troops from landing at the mouth of the Garigliano. Happily there is no ground to believe that Admiral MUNDY, who is also at Gaeta, and who, it has been insinuated, was instructed to act in concert with the French Admiral, had art or part in this matter. How, after this intervention, NAPOLEON III. will contrive to keep up his reputation as the great friend of Italy, I am at a loss to conceive. It is quite plain that his conduct is calculated to prolong a hopeless struggle, and to cause the useless sacrifice of thousands of lives.

IMPORTANT FROM CHINA.

Particulars of the Capture of the Taku Forts by the Allies—The Ambassadors Going to Peking.

The Overland Mail arrived in London on Sunday, Nov. 4, with Hong Kong dates of Sept. 12.

The *Times* gives full details of the capture of the Taku forts. Their special correspondent says: "I am unable to confirm the important statement that it is the intention of Lord ELGIN and Baron GROS to proceed to Peking as guests of the Emperor, accompanied only by an escort of cavalry." The correspondent then expresses the hope that the news is untrue.

The conquest of the forts is described as a dashing little campaign of eight days, when the Allies established themselves at Ochtang. They had still a march of twelve miles before them before they could arrive at the object of attack.

The Chinese were learning the art of war, and contrary to all Chinese precedent, it was found that their positions upon the road had been taken with considerable military skill and fortified with much care.

A Tartar camp had been formed, and the best troops of China were placed behind the works.

It was thought that if the weapons of the Chinese had been equal to those of the Allies, the contest might probably have compared with several European battles. The English and French acted together with harmony and equal gallantry in the attack.

The Allies had got to within half a mile of the Great North Fort, which appears to be the key to the whole position, although some difference of opinion is said to have occurred among the Generals on this point.

The French commander agreed to send his forces to the attack, leaving to Sir HOPE GRANT the responsibility. The attack was made on the morning of the 21st, four English and four French gun-boats drawing the attention of the forts lower down on the northern bank, when the batteries opened. The execution of the Armstrong guns was found to be tremendous, as their shells pierced and burst the walls of the fort, and an awful explosion shook the ground. But amid the ruins the Tartars stood to their guns. When the field-pieces advanced, and riflemen got under the walls, the fire was still hot and many were struck by rude missiles. Here much of the loss to the Allies was experienced. The resistance of these Tartars was at last overcome. The surrender of other forts followed, not without some chicanery on the part of the Viceroy. The loss was severe—22 officers were wounded; 2 dangerously, 13 seriously, and 7 slightly. The Forty-fourth Regiment had 10 men killed, 50 wounded, four mortally and thirty-eight dangerously. The Sixty-seventh Regiment had six killed and forty dangerously wounded. Total British killed and wounded, 161.

From the London Times, Nov. 2.

We are "as we were" with the Chinese Government. The expenditure of between ten and twelve millions of money has brought the reoccupation of those Taku Forts, which have become so celebrated by the success of the treacherous attack upon Admiral HOPE'S Squadron in 1859. We are now, therefore, in the same position as we were in when Admiral SEYMOUR, in 1858, battered down these defences and went up to Tien-tsin, with, however, these two points of difference—that the Chinese have a victory to chuckle over, and that we have a vast expenditure to deplore. The manner of the taking of these forts seems to have been in this wise: Our correspondent's last letter described very accurately the landing of a large portion of our force at Peh-tang, at the mouth of a little river about twelve miles to the north of the Pei-ho. The intention then was to march southward from this place until the troops struck the Pei-ho, when they would necessarily find themselves opposite to the rear of the Taku forts, which are upon the northern bank of that river. We are now told that the Northern forts have been taken, and that the others have surrendered, the Chinese soldiers, for the first time in the history of our wars with them, marching out, as they will not fail to say, in triumph. It would appear, therefore, that the plan resolved upon had been carried out, and that, either with or without the cooperation of the gun-boats, but most probably with such cooperation, the attack was made from the north. That there should have been a hard fight of three hours is not astonishing, even with the overwhelming force, and the terrible warlike engines with which the commanders of the European forces were supplied. They may be reasonably supposed to have desired to acquire possession of the forts without cost of life to their own men, and to have made use of their arms of precision and rifled cannon, keeping their own men safe, and demonstrating to the enemy how useless further resistance must be. But that the Allies should have lost so many men in killed and wounded in this business, does certainly excite our astonishment, and we shall wait with anxiety the arrival of our correspondent's account of the affair, which we hope may show that such an expenditure of life has not been unnecessarily incurred.

If it shall be proved that it has really been found necessary that to drive a Chinese force out of one of their ten thousand fortresses we must make these enormous preparations, and lose all these men, we must come promptly to the conclusion that war in China has entirely changed its character, and we must apply ourselves to reason upon that unpleasant fact. The Bogue Forts were, to look at, as tremendous and impassable a fortification as could be built, yet we used to go in and batter them down periodically with three or four ships of war. In the narrower waters of the Canton river there were fortifications not less formidable in guns and masonry than these; yet every now and then, when a difficulty arose, either an English or an American ship of war set the garrison scampering by a few shells, and made prize of the brass guns that were not too large to be taken away. Now, it seems all this is changed. A fort in China is like a fort at Sebastopol, and a Chinese enemy exacts all the forms of European warfare. The fort is to be won only by a loss of 400 men, and by the presence of a great army and a great fleet, and the enemy stipulates for the honors of war, and retires with colors flying and gongs and tomtoms tormenting the atmosphere. It is plain that, as we continue these wars, we are either making them more difficult, or else we are breeding a race of Admirals and Generals who make more of a difficulty in the matter. As to our diplomatists, we have never had to thank them for much good service in these quarters. Lord ELGIN made a good treaty, but he made it prematurely and in a bad place. He made it prematurely because he made it before he had shown the people and the Government of Peking that he had the power either to starve or to occupy the Capital. He made it in a bad place when he made it at Tien-tsin, because he became thereby in the eyes of the Chinese a foolish barbarian, more silly than ELLIOT, who had been bought off from Canton by sacks of dollars, because he had been bought off from Peking by a few sheets of paper containing a mere empty promise. *As the business now stands, Lord Elgin's mission has been as unproductive as that of Macartney or Amherst, while it has been infinitely more costly, no substantial advantage remaining from it except the knowledge we have acquired of the upper banks of the Yang-tse-kiang.*

These are not the feelings of exultation which ordinarily occur upon the announcement of a victory, but they are the reflections which are forced upon us by the circumstances of this "victory," so far as we at present know them. We shall be delighted to learn that the full details are more satisfactory. That we should, when we came before that Chinese fort in the full strength of our power and of our European science, be delayed for hours before it, that we should lose 400 men before it, and that we should lend ourselves to the farce of making those grotesque Chinamen march out, leaving their "*munitions*,"—their jingalls, stink-pots, and bows and arrows—behind them, is vexatious enough. But we would accept all this, and cry aloud for the victory, even for the sake of the soldiers and sailors, who, we may be sure, have toiled hard and acted gallantly. But then comes the announcement that "the Allied Plenipotentiaries arrived at Tien-tsin on the 26th. They would start shortly for Peking, escorted by cavalry." If this telegram contains a truth, no Chinese Mandarin—not old YEH himself—could act with more senseless obstinacy in the ruck of old precedents than these Plenipotentiaries are now doing. If *Lord Elgin is going to Peking without his army, he is going to do exactly the opposite of what is necessary that he should do in order to obtain a permanent peace with China.* To obtain peace with China nothing more is necessary *than that Peking should know that England has an arm long enough to reach her, and to chastise any breach of faith.* But until the Emperor knows this, and the Mandarins know it, and the "gentry" know it, and the people know it, it is absolutely impossible that any treaty with China can be of the least practical value, or that we can be relieved from the disgusting task, which has so long been forced upon us, of slaughtering crowds of Chinamen upon the outskirts of the empire. So long as the Emperor believes his capital to be out of reach, so long will he care little what treaties he may sign to remove any immediate pressure. So long as the Mandarins, and the "gentry," and the populace of Peking believe themselves to be secure from all personal damage, they will never allow their Emperor, be he ever so willing, to fulfill his engagements. This is a fact thoroughly well understood by the people of this country. It was to go to Peking, and to go to Peking in force, and to occupy such portion of the walls of Peking as might demonstrate to its inhabitants that we were there as conquerers—it was for this purpose that the millions voted for the Chinese war have been granted. And now what is going to happen? The news that the Tartar army has marched forth in triumph from the southern forts is already spread far and wide through the streets of Peking. It is, doubtless, now added that the barbarians, confessing their impotence against those redoubted citadels, have made their submission; that, having been allowed to enter them as friends, they have halted their forces, and have sent up their great men with a retinue of braves, who hereafter are to be employed against the rebels at Shanghai, and that these are all coming on to bring tribute to the Emperor. This, or certainly nothing better than this, is the impression which Lord ELGIN, with his escort of cavalry, will produce at Peking. "The Chinese Government has promised them an honorable reception," says the telegram. The Chinese Government gave an honorable reception to Lord MACARTNEY, and it would be strange if they did not make some political capital out of this high Ambassador, with his grand retinue of horsemen. That Lord ELGIN and Baron GROS will be received with all courtesy at Peking we do not doubt; for the Mandarins, although they will infallibly make them pass for tribute-bearers, will have their private terrors of that unseen army lying so far away. But, while these two Plenipotentiaries are thus amused and cajoled, they are really rendering the success of their own mission impossible. The Emperor cannot make important concessions to a people whom he pretends to have overcome in arms, and whose Ambassadors he has exhibited to his people as bearing tribute and submission. Perhaps there may be a treaty at Peking, as there was a treaty at Tien-tsin, but it will be a mere paper treaty, such as that we bought before at a similar expenditure of millions; once more it will be a paper promise,—a subterfuge, and not a peace. It was to show the power of England at Peking and to secure a solid peace, and not to repeat the farce enacted once before at Tien-tsin, that the people of England made that great sacrifice and sent forth that splendid armament. If this is not to be done, they have been cruelly defrauded. All their patriotic liberality has been wasted, and they are committed again to a ruinous and useless series of these Chinese wars. We therefore trust that in this particuler the telegram has brought false news, and that the Ambassadors, with the magnificent army which they have at their command, will make their appearance at Peking accompanied by a force sufficient to make such an impression on the Imperial mind as to render any Chinese expeditions unnecessary for many years to come.

INTERESTING FROM NICARAGUA.

The American Treaty—Fillibusters Still Feared—Important Proclamation of President Martinez—Union of Central American States—Resources of the Country, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LEON, Sunday, Oct. 28, 1860.

The TIMES, of Oct. 1, expresses some doubt regarding the final ratification of the Senate's amendment to the Lamar-Zeludon Treaty. There is no reason to fear that this Treaty will not be acted upon favorably by the Nicaraguan Congress, as soon as it assembles; but no extra session will be called for that purpose, as President MARTINEZ has at last concluded not to call that body together before the regular time of meeting, viz., Jan. 1, 1860. This will be too late to come within the time prescribed by the United States Senate, but I presume that body will confirm any favorable action of Nicaragua upon the Treaty.

So far as I am informed, a large majority of the leading men in Nicaragua are in favor of the treaty; in fact, they say, as similar treaties have been made with France and Great Britain, it is obligatory on Nicaragua to complete a corresponding treaty with the United States. The treaty made with Great Britain was returned here, ratified by that Government, by the last steamer.

Notwithstanding that WALKER has met "his destiny," the fear of fillibusterism still exists among the people of this country. They think the seed has been sown, and that WALKER being out of the way, will only give way to some other such adventurer. This is evidenced by a proclamation just issued by President MARTINEZ. He considers Nicaragua, as well as the other Central American States, will ever be objects of fillibustering attacks, as long as they are divided, and, therefore, weak, as at present. He advocates "Union" as a means of future security. In union, he believes "there is strength," but such a union, it is thought by those acquainted with Central American character, is an impossibility. There are too many aspirants for power who have the spirit of revolution embodied in their nature, to bring about such a desirable end. So far as the great mass of the people are concerned, they have but little to do with the affairs of State. Of the whole State of Nicaragua, comprising a population of 300,000 persons, there are not, perhaps, 20,000 whoses interests or wishes are consulted in the management of affairs. MARTINEZ very patriotically offers to give up his position as President to accomplish such a result. I do not think however, that he will find the same spirit of unselfishness to exist with "CABRERA, the President of Gautemela," or "GUARDIOLA, the President of Honduras." The following is the proclamation of President MARTINEZ:

Thomas Martinez, General of Division, and President of the Public of Nicaragua, to its Inhabitants.

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN: The fillibustering expedition that disembarked on the shores of Honduras surrendered its arms in the Mountains of Truxillo. The Government of Nicaragua, deeply interested in the independence of Central America, was called upon to defend it, and I have the satisfaction of saying that you answered the call.

Nicaraguans, we may congratulate ourselves upon the frustration of this new invasion by the persevering enemies of our nationality, for you can return to your peaceful avocations; but we must not rest quiet in the certainty of security; we ought always to be prepared, as fillibusterism is an idea that still lives, though WILLIAM WALKER has been slain.

I will repeat here what I have often said before. As long as Central America is divided into five weak Republics our dangers will not cease. This conviction determined me to invite my colleagues to meet in order to deliberate on the means by which we could constitute a Government that might put an end to our insignificant divisions, and elevate our national dignity, intending, when that time arrived, to resign my authority into the hands of the President of Central America. My idea was not carried out; but I am more and more desirous of furthering a work so great as the salvation and progress of our country. I hope that every man with true Central American feelings will aid me in this important undertaking. Your friend and fellow-countryman.

THOMAS MARTINEZ.

GRANADA, Oct. 5, 1860.

If the people of Nicaragua would become united within themselves, there would be no occasion for a union with the other Central American States. It was not the invasion of fillibusters that has caused the present weak and impoverished state of affairs in Nicaragua. It has been occasioned by their own internal wars—faction warring against faction, each striving to see how much it could injure the Republic by decimating its population, destroying its best property, and driving from the cultivation of the soil the best laborers, to fill the ranks of its warring elements. For instance, look at "Leon." Here will be seen whole squares of what was once the most splendid residences in the city, now one mass of ruins. Even the churches were turned into citadels, and to this day show the scars of millions of balls aimed by the foes of those who occupied them. Who did the work of destruction? Why, the "Granadians," the people of a rival city and faction one hundred miles distant. Then take a survey of Granada before the time of WALKER. At that period could have been seen at least one-third of the city in a mass of mouldering ruins, among which, were a number of what had once been splendid churches. Who did this work of destruction? Why, the people of Leon; and thus, for years, was this spirit of depopulation and destruction continued. The bones of tens of thousands of the natives of Nicaragua now enrich its soil, which, if these cruel wars had not existed, would, at this day, have been covered with living muscle; and, instead of enriching Nicaragua's soil, they would have been enriching the Republic with the results of their solid labor, arising from the very earth which now covers them.

The best *Union* Nicaragua can have is a *united* determination, hereafter, *to have peace.* The *war-hatchet* must be buried, and the axe, the plough, the mowing and reaping machines, the cotton-gin, the coffee and rice hullers, the steam-engine, Free Schools and a free Press, must be adopted in its place. I have traveled over nearly the whole of Nicaragua, and I am certain I do not exaggerate when I state that it has greater advantages than any other portion of the world, of the same extent of territory. It has almost every variety of climate: its highlands would suit the Northerner; its lowlands would be considered a paradise by the Southerner. Even in *Leon*, whose climate is considered tropical, I do not believe a more pleasant locality can be found. For the past two weeks the thermometer has ranged, in this city, from 72°@74°, at 6 to 9 A. M., to 80°@82°, from 12 to 3 P. M. It very seldom exceeds 85°, at any time. Then, as regards its soil, its rivers and magnificent lakes, can their equal be found in any other part of the world, of the same compass? Its rivers and lakes, which are navigable for large-sized steamers, will carry the traveler from the Atlantic to within twelve miles of the Pacific. Its facilities for the building of railroads are superior to those of any State of the United States. While a great portion of the country between the two oceans is almost as level as the prairies of Illinois, it has the timber and stone necessary for the construction of such improvements in every direction, which Illinois has not. The other Central-American States can bear no comparison with Nicaragua, so far as regards internal resources, yet it seems every other Central-American State is far in advance of it. Even the little Republic of Costa Rica, with one-half of the population, with a country of rugged mountains and limited valleys, and the worst possible roads for transportation, *exports* to foreign countries nearly $1,000,000 per year, while Nicaragua hardly produces sufficient for home consumption. From two small hills alone, a league distant from Leon, an observer can take within one view a tract of beautiful country, upon which two millions of people might exist without difficulty; yet, within this range there does not exist, perhaps, a population of 75,000. It will not be believed in the United States when I state that from these hills the spectator can bring within his vision one of the most magnificent plains in the world—extending in one direction from the volcano of "Momotombo," bordering on Lake Managua, to the volcano of Consequina, bordering on the Gulf of Fonseca—a distance of forty leagues, or 120 miles; and, in another, from the range bordering the volcanoes of El Veigo, Santa Clara, Tellica and Los Pelas, to the Pacific Ocean—a distance of twelve leagues, or 36 miles. The whole extent of this beautiful plain can be taken in at a single view, and some of the volcanoes, which rise out of it in beautifully-shaped cones, extend 7,000 *feet above the level of the sea.*

Mr. SQUIER truly remarks: "This is one of the most beautiful views in the world."

The greater portion of this extent of country has, no doubt, been once under cultivation, but now, not one acre in five hundred is tilled. As an evidence of the value of the soil here, I will state, that a friend recently leased from the municipality of Subtiaba, (which comprises a suburb of Leon,) a tract of beautiful land within three miles of Leon, all of which is cleared and ready to be cultivated, for $8 per year. The lease of this land extends as long as this amount is paid annually, even if it is for all time to come, and the lessee can will it to his heirs, and they to their heirs. The residents of Subtiaba are Indians, and their titles to these lands are perfect, as it came direct from the King of Spain, and has been held in this way several hundred years. There are large bodies of land held in this way by the Indians, upon which no taxes are paid, and over which the Government of Nicaragua has no control. An effort, however, will be made at the next meeting of the Nicaraguan Congress, to pass a law authorizing the purchase of these community lands, at a fair valuation.

Such lands, at such prices, offer the greatest inducements to agriculturists in the United States of small capital. I would not advise those destitute of capital to come here, but the man who can command his $500 or $1,000 can do more in one year towards an independency in Nicaragua, than he can in the United States with the same capital in ten.

He can command labor at twenty-five cents per day, (the laborer finding his own provisions out of that amount,) and he can produce crops that will always find a ready market. He can stock his place for a mere song. A yoke of good oxen will not cost him over twenty-five dollars, and an ordinary work-horse will not cost him over ten or fifteen. Milch-cows can be readily purchased at eight dollars each; and as for his house, one hundred dollars will put him up as comfortable quarters as five times that would in the United States. The soil readily brings forth sugar, coffee, cotton, rice, corn, cocoa, and many other valuable products, of which the producer can take his choice. Two crops of corn can be raised per annum, with greater ease than one in the United States, and so it is with almost everything else.

As to the health of the country, the lowlands are as healthy as any of the United States, South, and the highlands will bear comparison with any of the United States, North. I could write columns about Nicaragua, and all truth, but as I have already extended this letter beyond the usual limits of a correspondent, I will close, promising that if the subject is acceptable, I will refer to it on another occasion.

* * *

SCIENTIFIC BULLETIN.

Another Asteroid—The Congress of Chemists—Iodine in the Atmosphere—Another Martyr to Geography—Railroads in Asia and Africa—Physiology of the Air—Antidote for Drunkenness—Concerning Forms.

—HERR GOLDSCHMIDT, the distinguished artist-astronomer, like the hero whose mouth could not

"Ope
But out there flew a trope."

can scarce look through the telescopic tube without finding some new asteroid, and adding to that remarkable group of bodies of singularly insignificant size, which revolve round the sun in planetary orbits between Mars and Jupiter. His latest bulletin is as follows:

"On the evening of the 9th September, I discovered a small planet in the constellation of the Waterbearer. Sick ever since that evening, I nevertheless endeavored to drag myself out of bed so as to verify the discovery of the planet on the evening of the 19th. It is of the eleventh magnitude."

This is the *thirteenth* asteroid discovered by GOLDSCHMIDT, and forms the *sixtieth* of the group. Seeing that the first of these small planets was discovered on the first day of the present century, and that we are now in the year 1860, this gives an average of one for every year of the century—which is not so bad. It is noteworthy that the greater number of these asteroids have been discovered by amateur astronomers, GOLDSCHMIDT himself being a historical painter of the first order; and for the encouragement of other amateurs who may wish to go planet-chasing, it may be mentioned that it is surmised there may very well remain a hundred or two others still undiscovered. At the request of the discoverer, M. LUTHER, a lineal descendant, it is said, of the great heresiarch, and himself the finder of eight asteroids, has named the new sister Danae.

— A Chemical Congress, attended by 140 chemists from all parts of the world, was held during the month of September, at Carlsruhe, in Germany. Among the questions discussed were:

Would it be judicious to establish a difference between the term *atom* and *molecule*?

Is the idea of equivalents empirical and independent of the idea of atom or molecule?

Would it be desirable to place chemical notation in harmony with the progress of science?

The last question was answered with much emphasis in the affirmative; but M. DUMAS, the distinguished Parisian chemist and President of the Convention, thought that the time had not yet come to adopt a definite method of notation. He wished, however, to see at once added to the system of BERZELIUS the modifications which were rendered necessary by the recent progress of organic chemistry. One important point to which he called the attention of the Congress was the necessity of looking at the requirements of instruction: in this respect unity in language and theory seemed to be most desirable. The President concluded by expressing the hope that the meeting would not be the last, and that next year the European chemists would again meet to discuss some of the points of a science cultivated at present with so much ardor and success.

—M. CHATIN insists that there is iodine in the atmosphere. He has found it in the rain-water of Florence, Pisa and Lucca, as well as at Paris. Further he adds that he has found it in five samples of distilled water, and three specimens of potassium from the best laboratories, and he believes that it may be found in all potassiums and most rain-waters. Mr. CHATIN cannot succeed in isolating the iodine, but he feels none the less certain of its presence.

M. MALTE BRUN, not the old geographer, but the present editor of the *Nouvelles Annales des Voyages*, states in that periodical that he has it from the mouth of Dr. BARTH that another name has to be added to the martyrs of geographical discovery in Central Africa—that of Dr. ROSCHER, who had reached Lake N'Yassa, for the first time from the shores of Eastern Africa. During his long and painful journey he fell sick, was robbed of all he possessed by his own guides and the chief of the caravan, who was bound to protect him. He nevertheless persisted in continuing his journey. Arrived at Lake N'Yassa, he waited there for provisions, which had been dispatched to him from Zanzibar. Having at length reached there, he started in a northern direction, and succeeded in reaching the borders of Lake Tanganyika, where he was attacked in his tent by two natives, armed with poisoned arrows, and died of his wounds. Other details for the present are wanting. It is greatly to be desired that his papers may be discovered, as his detailed account of a journey from Lake N'Yassa to Lake Tanganyika cannot fail to be of great interest to science.

—The first African Railroad was inaugurated on the 25th June last. It is called the Natal Railway, and connects the capital of the colony, Durban, with Cape Town. The whole enterprise has been successfully carried through by the colonists, no foreign aid having been received, and very important advantages are expected to arise from this sure and rapid communication between the interior and the coast. A train in motion was, of course, an extraordinary novelty for the natives, and many of the Caffres at first tried to measure fleetness with the marvelous iron horse; but they soon had to give up the race.

—In connection with railroads in Africa, it is worthy of notice that the long-expected and long-deferred event of tapping the Ganges at Rajmehal has at length been accomplished. The *Engineers' Journal* of Calcutta says:

"The Fourth of July, the anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence, will be forever a memorable day in the annals of Indian railway enterprises. On that day the railway was completed from Calcutta to Rajmehal; the rich, fertile and expansive alluvial plains of the Gangetic valley were placed in direct communication with the great seaport of Eastern India, and the commencement of a new and most brilliantly promising epoch in India's history was inaugurated, as the last *trenail* was well driven home. One of the first runs on the line was that of a party of officials, who went from Rajmehal to Calcutta in about four hours, or at the rate of 20 miles an hour."

—POUCHET, well known for his recent speculations on spontaneous generation, has courageously undertaken a long scientific excursion with the sole view of making a physiologic analysis, so to speak, of air taken from the most diverse localities, in the city and the country, on valleys and mountains, fields and marshes. He is now at Messina, pursuing his explorations with unabated ardor, sending up balloons to come back freighted with air from various heights. In the atmosphere of cities he proves the presence of a multitude of organic *débris*; in the atmosphere of marshes he finds numerous microscopic vegetable motes; but in the air drawn from a certain height, either on the open sea or on mountains, the number of atmospheric corpuscles is very small—he finds neither fecula nor germs of infusoria nor spores of mucedinea.

—Dr. BECK, of Dantzig, has been making a curious discovery—he has found the antidote, or rather the counter-poison for alcohol. It is a mineral paste, which he incloses within an olive, and which, once absorbed, destroys not only the effects, but also the consequences of drunkenness. A number of experiments have been made with very remarkable results.

—A notable instance of the extreme specialization of modern science is presented in the *Natural History of Ferns, British and Exotic*, by G. J. LOWE, the eighth and concluding volume of which has just been issued in London. It is not often that a work in eight rather costly volumes on one branch of Botany can expect a large sale, and the great popularity of the book shows how numerous must be the class of *pteridologists* (as students of ferns are called,) quietly diffused through English society.

—There has long been a break in the series of *Memoires de l'Académie des Sciences*, the twenty-sixth volume being wanting. The hiatus has at length been filled up by the publication of M. REGNAULT'S *memoire* on the *Elastic Force of Vapors*, which has long been eagerly looked for by the scientific world.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

Personal Paragraphs.

—KENNET, the showman, has a hippopotamus, which he has recently been exhibiting to the good folk of New-Orleans. They having been exceeding liberal in their patronage of his show, KENNET advertised that on the day of his departure he would lead the animal through the streets, *en route* for the dépôt. Vast crowds lined the way. Presently the shower and the showee made their appearance, to the great delight of the unwashed, who cheered and huzzahed most lustily. The hippopotamus, unaccustomed to so public a demonstration, eyed first one side, then the other, and suddenly standing on his hind legs, grunted out, "Ooachunckon," "ooachunckon!" in a sound and distinct manner. At first the populace laughed, but it being suggested by some one that he meant "Hurrah for LINCOLN," an attempt was made to kill him and mob his keeper—an undertaking which would undoubtedly have been successful had not the keeper protested on his honor that the animal always did so when he was frightened, and that long before LINCOLN was heard of the hippopotami of all climes had indulged in the same remarkable dialect.

—The Wadsworth Athenæum (Hartford) has one of the finest collections of paintings and engravings to be found in this country. Amongst other works which are of value, not only on account of their origin, history and associations, but also for their intrinsic merit, is an original portrait by THOMAS LAWRENCE of BENJAMIN WEST. A copy of this work was made by LAWRENCE for King WILLIAM IV., which now hangs in the National Gallery at London, and is valued at $10,000. We believe that there are but two other original Lawrences in this country, and the estimated value of this one is $15,000.

Judge "Jo" BALDWIN, of the Supreme Court of California, is a funny chap. He is funny all over. Fun lurks in his eye—fun hides in the corners of his mouth. He is the author of several humorous works, and in all respects a good companion, citizen and friend. We regret to learn that he contemplates resigning his position on the Bench, which, since the elevation thereto of Judge FIELD and BALDWIN, has become more respectable and respected than during the days of TERRY and BURNET. Private considerations govern him altogether in coming to this conclusion, and it is not improbable that he will move to the East.

— Having had the pleasure of meeting in Boston with Mr. FARNHAM, and having learned his political proclivities, we penned a few days since the following item: "RALPH FARNHAM, the sole survivor of the battle of Bunker Hill, and the recipient of much kindness from our late royal guest, has voted at every Presidential election, and has made up his mind to vote for LINCOLN on Tuesday next."

Whereupon the Charleston *Mercury* waxeth wroth, and patriotically expresseth itself thus: "RALPH FARNHAM is perhaps as great a humbug as was the battle of Bunker Hill.

— GARIBALDI seems fond of having Americans near him. Two prominent members of his staff are natives of the United States, and a great number of American surgeons have recently joined the "Band of Freemen." The latest known accession is that of the "Balloon Brothers BROOKS," who, in compliance with an autograph letter from GARIBALDI, have accepted appointments in the army, and will give the benefit of their aerial knowledge to the reconnoitering parties who may be looking out for the Neapolitan forces.

—Few people are aware of the amount of capital lying behind the "segar-shaped steamer enterprise," started some time ago by Mr. WINANS, of Baltimore. Mr. WINANS holds property of the value of $12,000,000, the whole of which will be held in readiness (though of course not necessary,) for the further prosecution of his mania. His recent contract calls for a steamer 600 feet in length, proportioned to correspond, and finished so as to cross the Atlantic Ocean in five days' running time.

—We are glad to know that the Naval Examining Board have admitted to the Academy at Annapolis the enterprising young fellow who worked his passage from Texas by doing jobs of type-setting at various points on the route. He passed the most satisfactorily of all the candidates for admission, and may now be seen on board the *Constitution* with his gilt buttons and anchors, bright and hopeful, and big with the thought of his future undoubted rank.

—The CHAMBERS BROTHERS, of Edinburgh, (Scotland,) are remarkable for their enterprise, industry and liberality. ROBERT, the youngest of the publishers, and the one who has most to do with the world-known *Miscellany*, has been visiting recently at Zanesville, (O.,) where he was the recipient of public and private courtesies. He is the reputed author of *Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation*, a work largely circulated in this country.

— Prof

LETTERS ON CURRENT TOPICS,

The African Slave-Trade Again.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In an article signed "Nauticus," in your issue of the 10th instant, in reference to the Slave-trade, the leading idea seems to be, the withdrawal of the cruisers from the African Coast, and sending them to cruise around Cuba, as being the more effective mode of repressing the Slave-trade.

We believe, for the following reasons, the plan of "Nauticus" to be impracticable, and his arguments fallacious:

In the first place, it is easier to detect and seize the robber where the robbery is committed, than after he has made his escape and his accomplices are at hand to receive the plunder; or, in other words, there being but few slave stations on the African Coast—less in number, even, than the cruisers themselves—in consequence of the slaves being brought from the interior to the seaboard direct to the large barracoons prepared to receive them—a man-of-war can and ought to be stationed at each slave or barracoon station, ready to seize the slaver either in running in or out, or when in port. And further the record shows that the African cruisers have boarded five times as many, and captured more than treble the number of slavers taken off the coast of Cuba and in the West Indies; hence the difficulty of boarding and capturing slavers lies not, as Nautilus supposes, in the extent of the African Coast preventing the cruisers from intercepting them, but rather from the want of such overwhelming evidence as our Courts require for their condemnation.

Secondly—The Ashburton Treaty provides for joint cruising *only* on the African Coast; and we are prepared to show that, under this stipulation, if faithfully observed, the Slave-trade can be abolished. We speak from experience on this point; and it was the non-observance of this stipulation for joint cruising of American and English men-of-war, that enabled an American slaver in the River Congo, if report be true, to say with impunity to an English officer, upon being asked for his register as proof of his nationality, "There lies my register on the table, and here [taking up a box of doubloons, and placing it on the register] is the money to purchase a cargo of slaves; and I dare you, John Bull, to seize me, although I avow myself to be a Yankee slaver."

Thirdly—The extensive commerce of all nations with Cuba and Porto Rico, together with the innumerable keyes and small ports where the slaver can run in unobservedly; the "horrors of the middle passage" again to be endured, although greatly modified; the sufferings of the poor wretches and expense of exporting them across the Atlantic to Liberia, to say nothing of the vexatious detention of legal traders by men-of-war, and the renewal of the difficulties of English cruisers boarding our vessels in the West Indies, as in the Summer of 1858;—these conclusively show that it would be playing into the slaver's hands to withdraw the Squadron from the Coast of Africa for the purpose of placing it around Cuba and Porto Rico to suppress the Slave-trade. On the contrary, the effect would be to swarm the African Coast with slavers and increase the piratical traffic a hundred fold.

Believing that the Slave-trade may be effectually suppressed, with the aid of a little legislation, we have, at the proper time, a great deal more to say on this subject—considering ourselves specially qualified to do so, from having cruised for several years both on the African Coast and in the West Indies.

SALT.

A Personal Tribute to an American Missionary.

We publish the following letter at the very earnest solicitation of the writer:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On referring to the last passenger list of the steamship *Kangaroo*, from Liverpool to this port, you will find that we had on board Rev. Dr. WRIGHT, a gentleman whose name stands singularly identified with our Christian missions in Persia, not in idiosyncrasy of devotion, but in length of servitude.

Myself a child in observation, yet ask permission to exhume reflections uncontrollable, merit and reward seem wedded, else ought to be—hence recognition of the one should suggest inquiry for the other, reward is not bestowed but earned. When given, it is but the recognition of right, which, if absent, negatives the gift.

Rev. Dr. WRIGHT is, I understand, a native of Hartford, Vt., but hails per force of education from Virginia—perhaps associations now forgotten.

Here, at his earliest opportunity, with a view to future usefulness, he devoted himself to the study of medicine. Charity in the bud! the morning dews of Providence sanctifying by their refreshing influence their favorite plant, the object of their love.

Denuded at an early age of parentage, lacking the traditionary bonds that woo rapture and ambition from the soil, he took the standard of the Cross, yes vital progress, yes humility veiled, yes sacrifice whose cry is glory, whose messenger is faith, I see thee written in the melancholy orphan, yet not an orphan, no, the child of one who is to *all* of us a Father and protects us, lone one.

From the year 1810, the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions dates its history (if I be rightly informed.) In the year 1840 at the age of 29 Doctor WRIGHT, subject to direction, but fixed in purpose, youth and vigor at his command, bent his steps to Persia—*God was with him*—yes! not unseen did he worship at the shrine of Mount Ararat where rested the Ark of Noah, not unknown existed the plenitude of love reflecting his Master's bright example.

A tattered torn adieu, a sob, a sigh, a prayer, were the last echoes of his footstep on this shore.

Twenty years have passed—1860. On the quarter-deck of the steamship *Kangaroo*, carefully walks along, clinging to rope and resting on stanchion, an elderly gentleman, infirm, so retiring in his manner as almost to escape observation, were it not for the uniformity of his quietude, unobtrusive demeanor and evidently shattered constitution. Anxious for his family below, not alone; no—the path of duty has its solace,—his wife, a woman whose devotion loses not its charm by comparison with heroines,—our most acknowledged and beloved,—is caressing the offspring of their mutual attachment.

Saturday night is a night that we love at sea; the Sabbath seems to dawn upon us before it comes, and then our better natures feel the advent of a calm that soothes our every woe.

By mutual request, our friend of feeble step consents to favor us with some little narrative of his mission. It is scarcely fair to ask him, but so unanimous the desire he taxes with pleasure his weakness.

Dr. WRIGHT was enabled, per force of his early education, to give us a picture of a country to us but little known, that would startle most inquirers—Zoology, Botany, Mineralogy, Physical Geography, Climate, Habits, Religion, Government, Female Beauty, &c., &c., were delineated with a perspicuity and interest of detail seldom met with, and he did not omit to pay a tribute of respect to Rev. Mr. PERKINS, another gentleman who has distinguished himself with such zeal, and for so many years, that we have simply to regret that he was not among our passengers. Again, the establishment of two seminaries in the more particular field of his observation, and from 50 to 60 schools, representing from 1,000 to 1,200 pupils, give no meagre idea of the immense work that has been carried on under their care, in the face of Nestorian fallacy, Mahomedan and Persian obtuseness, and the prejudices natural to a people destitute of what we apprehend to be constituted in the term vital Christianity.

The Society is now in its jubilee year, and when we consider that one of their oldest Missionaries is returning from arduous labor, with broken constitution and unabated zeal in a cause becoming the true dignity of American progress, still earnest in intentions, though disabled by servitude, modest and retiring in attitude, does it not become us all to welcome to our homes this veteran of liberty, this ambassador of a dynasty to which all must kneel, this orphan child that devoted his life to the benefit of his fellow-creatures. I am, Mr. Editor, yours, very respectfully,

JOHN HEYS,
Surgeon of the Steamship *Kangaroo*.

Cattle Nuisance in the Streets.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I hope you will excuse a "constant reader" of the TIMES for troubling you with a private grievance, inasmuch as I know not to whom to apply for a mitigation of the evil—I said, private grievance. I was wrong. It is not private, for there are many in this community who are greatly annoyed from the same source. I allude to the immense droves of horned cattle and hogs which are almost daily—I had almost said hourly—driven along some of our principal streets and squares. The writer of this met, a day or two since, a large drove of cattle in the Fifth-avenue; one in Madison-avenue; one of sheep and three of swine (which latter did not advertise themselves as having come from the spicy groves of Arabia) within as many hours, in University and Waverley places, and Washington and Union squares.

Is there not a *law* to prevent this nuisance? Is there not a penalty if droves of animals are landed below certain upper streets in the City? If there is, whose duty is it to see it enforced? One is often in danger of being trampled on—perhaps tossed by oxen, if walking, and of having their horses gored, if in carriages. A stranger might think these localities properly named, if called "Fat Cattle Avenues," "Country Swine Places," and "Hog-howard Squares!"

Now, please, Mr. Editor, if there is any remedy, point it out to us with your able pen—for you seem to know everything. Our husbands, and gentlemen generally, are "down town" in the day time, and see not, and realize not the extent of this annoyance. If you will kindly suggest some effectual remedy, we will—we will, (for I speak now in the plural number,) we will make our lowest bows to you as we pass you in "the Park," and wish you all manner of blessings.

A LADY, IN BEHALF OF MANY.

Vindication of New-Jersey—Her Vote for Fusion.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I think you have done some injustice in your recent articles concerning New-Jersey and Mr. PERRY, member elect to Congress from the Fifth District of that State.

The State of New-Jersey is very conservative. On the 15th April, 1846, she enacted a Fugitive Slave law, providing for the recapture of any slave escaping into that State from "*any other of the United States, or the* TERRITORIES THEREOF."

This matter is to be tried before the Judges of the Courts, and severe penalties are to be imposed on any Judge or Sheriff refusing or neglecting to issue or serve the process.

Again, on the 18th of April, 1846, there was enacted in that State a law securing to any person coming into, passing through, or temporarily residing therein, with any slave or servant, the right to hold and take away with him such slave.

Then the State of New-Jersey did not, when Mr. PENNINGTON was nominated, in 1858, to Congress, hold a Convention of the "Republican Party," but he was nominated as an *Opposition* candidate—elected as such, declared himself as not of or with the Republican Party. Was elected Speaker on his conservative position, because Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, was indorser of the Helper book.

It was the course of Mr. P. from this period that led to his defeat. The people of his district became incensed when he appointed Mr. SHERMAN Chairman of the most important Committee of the House. And when Mr. P. returned from Washington, his constituents received him by assembling for the purpose. He spoke to them, and occupied a large portion of the time in an eulogy on JOHN SHERMAN, of Ohio. From that hour, those who in fact elected him in 1858, determined on his defeat.

From these facts, and the vote of the State at the recent election, it is evident that no Railroad influence produced Mr. P.'s defeat. His opponent is a man of strong mind, business habits, and has the confidence of the people. So far from the Camden and Amboy Road aiding him, there was nothing in his course in the last Legislature which could attract their favor, and his interests were directly hostile to them, in favor of the New-Jersey Railroad.

It is a mistake to call this road a Republican Corporation. Their President is elected Breckinridge Elector in that State.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—FOR FRIDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Same calendar as on Thursday.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Non-enumerated Calendar will be called.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 809, 1021, 1511, 1509, 1525, 527, 1531, 1535, 1537, 1541, 1547, 1549, 1551, 1553, 1091, 1451, 1453, 1439, 745, 987. *Part II.*, (short cases.)—Nos. 5217, 5912, 4195, 5728, 2871, 5296, 5335, 2039, 5836, 5443, 5308, 5427, 4393, 5092, 5614, 5918, 5910, 6085, 5336, 3429, 4545, 4454, 2954, 4461, 6137, 2619, 4101, 5267, 2212, 5905, 5725, 5327, 6175, 5739, 4464, 4831, 4655, 5268, 5049, 6146, 5229, 5269, 6003½, 6181, 5541, 5244, 5777, 6214, 6205, 6150, 5896, 6199, 5572.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 703, 222½, 937, 336½, 1041, 715, 1045, 1047, 1051, 1059, 1063. *Part II.*—Adjourned to Monday.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 2306, 2322, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2342, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2350, 2353, 2226. *Part II.*—Same as on Thursday.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

BAIL FORFEITED—TRIAL OF FRANCIS ENRIGHT FOR MANSLAUGHTER—CHARGE OF JUDGE GOULD—VERDICT OF ACQUITTAL.

The first business in this Court, before Judge GOULD yesterday, was the forfeiting of bail in the case of William Dunning and Francis Enright, indicted for manslaughter, who were not present when called. Bench warrants were issued for their arrest. William Marston, indicted for misdemeanor, was also absent. His bail was forfeited and a bench warrant issued. Enright subsequently appearing in Court, the forfeiture of his bail was waived and the trial proceeded.

TRIAL OF FRANCIS ENRIGHT FOR THE MURDER OF DANIEL HORRIGAN.

A short time was spent in impanneling a jury, and swearing the jurors separately, when the assistant-prosecutor opened with a brief address, setting forth the facts expected to be proved. The jury would find that the prisoner, with others, went to a bar-room, and having some difficulty about three or four cents difference in the price offered and demanded for drinks, had made an attack, in the course of which the prisoner inflicted serious wounds upon the deceased, with tumblers or decanters, from which he died. If this case were made out the jury should give a verdict of guilty; if not, of acquittal.

Frederick Hyle, the first witness, stated that on the 20th of August last he was bartender at the corner of West and Cedar streets; the deceased, Horrigan, was there that day; Enright also came in while Stevens and O'Brien were in a scuffle; Thomas Enright came in before Francis did; Francis took Daniel Horrigan by the shoulders and threw him down, and then broke four tumblers in his face, and continued the assault by kicking the deceased several times in the head and face; Horrigan crawled out of doors, and witness saw nothing further; the tumblers used were long, heavy-bottomed ale-tumblers, capable of holding nearly a pint.

Upon cross-examination witness said he was 18 years old, and had been bartender at the same place the last four years; there were twenty or thirty present at the time of the affray; Horrigan was doing nothing when Enright came in; he had not been knocked down or struck before that; but Stevens had struck at him, the deceased having struck first; O'Brien, who was clinched with Stevens, was of Horrigan's party; Horrigan threw a bottle at Thomas Enright, and hit and knocked him down before Francis came in; on the entry of Francis, Thomas had just been carried out; when Francis came in, he said, "You are the man that struck my brother;" witness did not see the prisoner struck or hit; witness was behind the counter all the time of the affray; Patrick O'Brien hit Stevens on the head with a slung shot; Stevens was another bar-keeper with the witness; Horrigan was drunk at the time; witness saw Horrigan throw only one bottle; the room in which the occurrence took place was about fifteen feet wide and thirty long. Witness testified that he had stated, on the preliminary examination, that prisoner struck the deceased with a glass.

Counsel for defence, Recorder Smith, then read from the minutes of the former examination, a passage containing no allusion to the use of glasses, and said that, "That was all that the minutes contained concerning the striking at all." The witness, therefore, stood impeached. Mr. Anthon, for the prosecution, then took the record and read the same full account, description of the glasses and all, which the witness had given on the stand.

Patrick Horrigan, the next witness, was brother of the deceased. He was at the room in which the affray occurred at the time, but did not see Enright to his knowledge. He took his brother out. When Stevens and O'Brien were clinched a policeman came in sight, and Stevens ran away. Upon cross-examination, witness stated that he saw Stevens strike the deceased in the face with a bottle once, and throw several bottles without hitting him. Witness went into the room with his brother, and called for drinks, and offered in pay sixteen cents; but Stevens said that he wanted twenty cents, and unless it was paid he would take it by force. Deceased said "you will, hey?" Stevens then commenced the assault, and witness led his brother out. His brother did not go in again, unless it was while witness was showing the policeman where Stevens was, on board the propeller at the pier. When he came back from the pier, he found his brother in custody of the policeman; walking along and covered with blood. After his brother had been struck, witness cried out "police," and pointed to Stevens as the man who had struck his brother.

Dr. Samuel B. Tuthill, the next witness, testified that he is the Senior Assistant Surgeon at the New-York Hospital; he first saw the deceased about half-past nine on the morning of the 21st of August, when witness examined him; he had been brought in on the previous evening; witness found a scalp wound on the left side of the head, about an inch and a half long; it was a contused and lacerated wound; further examination revealed a supposed fracture of the skull; there was no bleeding; there were also several slight wounds on the face and lips, one or two of them requiring stitching; he was placed in bed, and stimulants were given; he did well for three or four days, when his pulse increased and he complained of pain in the head; an operation was then had; the scalping removed down to the fracture showed a portion of the skull, an inch or two in diameter, to be broken in; there was also pus and serous matter exuding; deceased was better for a short time after the operation—when he became worse, and died on the 11th of September; a *post-mortem* examination disclosed the existence of pus, and a large abscess on the brain, which was decided to be the cause of death; the wound might have been produced by a blow from a bottle, or any blunt instrument.

There were no further witnesses for the prosecution.

The defence was then opened by counsel, who called no witnesses, but proceeded to address the jury. No evidence had been adduced to connect the prisoner with the death of the deceased. The witness Hyle had stated a very improbable story, which the jury should not place credit in. The witness was interested in the conviction of the prisoner, for his fellow-barkeeper, indicted for the same offence, would be acquitted if Enright were proved to have killed the deceased. Nor should more credit be given to the witness Horrigan, brother of the deceased, who was by no means a friendly witness to the prisoner.

The testimony of the physician had shown that the deceased came to his death from the wound in the side of the head inflicted by Stevens. The only question, to show that the prisoner had made an assault, proved that he had struck the deceased in the face, while the physician had stated that the wounds on the face were of only slight importance. Counsel declared that he should not have addressed the jury at all had not the public journals rung with denunciations of the prisoner and his entire family ever since the case had been on. It was almost impossible that his client could be fairly tried, without prejudice, under such circumstances.

District-Attorney Waterbury then briefly addressed the jury. He joined with the learned counsel in begging them, if they felt any prejudice against the prisoner on account of his family's notoriety, to discard it entirely. But of the prisoner's own character, they might judge from the fact that the usual expedient of persons accused had not been resorted to—that of introducing witnesses in proof of good character.

The blows on the face of the deceased given with the glass were not the cause of death. The fatal wound was the result of the kick which the prisoner was proved to have given on the head of the deceased. The conviction of the prisoner would not necessarily acquit Stevens, who may be proved jointly guilty. The jury were only asked to give a verdict of the lowest degree which the law allowed a conviction for, to wit: manslaughter in the fourth degree.

The Court then charged the jury that manslaughter in the fourth degree, for which their vesdict was asked, consisted in causing the death of a human being in a passion, with only an ordinary weapon, and not in self-defence. The jury could not convict the prisoner on proof of his connection with another. They must find that he inflicted the blow which caused the death, or else acquit. The law allows a man to kill another in self-defence or in defence of those near and dear to him. But this was not a case of defence, but of revenge, after the brother had been attacked and carried away. In such a case the law might overlook a very severe *assault* in revenge, but would not justify or allow the infliction of death. The conflict of the testimony was then commented upon.

If the Jury are uncertain whether prisoner or Stevens struck *the blow on the side of the head*, since that had been proved the cause of death, *they must acquit*, for they are not allowed to weigh probabilities, but to decide facts. They must give the prisoner the benefit of any doubt in their minds. If they convict at all, it must be of manslaughter in the fourth degree.

The Jury then retired, and after an absence of half an hour returned with a verdict of acquittal, and the prisoner was discharged. The Court then adjourned to this morning at 10 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Homicide—John Eagan, Martin Halligan.
For Theatrical Exhibition on Sunday—Otto Hoym and Edward Hamman.

Court of General Sessions.

TWO THIEVES, A BURGLAR, AND AN ASSASSIN SENT TO SING SING—COMPLAINANT SAVES A THIEF FROM PRISON—A WOMAN TRIED FOR BIGAMY—THE JURY DISAGREE.

In this Court yesterday Judge RUSSELL disposed of quite a full calendar, four of the cases going before a Jury.

Thomas Shields pleaded guilty to assault and battery, and in view of mitigating circumstances, sentence was suspended.

Charles Moro, indicted for grand larceny, in stealing from a store at No. 1 Greenwich-street, 3,400 segars, and a mahogany desk, worth in all about $55, was tried, and a verdict of Guilty rendered. He was sentenced to two years and six months in State Prison.

William Murphy pleaded guilty to assault and battery, and was discharged under suspended sentence.

William D. Chandler was next placed at the bar, indicted for grand larceny, in stealing from Mr. Hall a piece of cloth of the value of $40. He pleaded guilty of petty larceny, and on the representation of Mr. Hall himself, and another gentleman, sentence was suspended and the prisoner discharged.

Elias Smith, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

Charles Williams pleaded guilty to petty larceny, and was sentenced six months to the Penitentiary.

James Smith pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, and was sentenced two years to State Prison.

Henry Hinck, indicted for felonious assault and battery with intent to kill, was next put upon trial. The testimony adduced proved that on the 23d of September last, the prisoner came out of a drinking-place with James O'Donnell, and after a short dispute, drew a knife and stabbed him. Prisoner then ran up the street with his hand covered with blood, still grasping the bloody knife. He was overtaken by an officer who pursued with the crowd. When asked why he committed the deed, he declared that he was not sorry that he had done it. No witnesses were introduced by the defence, and the Jury retiring, after a short absence returned with a verdict of guilty. The prisoner was sentenced to three years and six months at Sing-Sing.

Therese Zealner was next put to the Bar, indicted for bigamy. But owing to the doubtful testimony concerning the actual marriage, the jury, after remaining out a short time, were unable to agree, and were discharged. The prisoner was remanded for another trial.

The Court then adjourned till this morning at 11 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up.

CALENDAR.

For Assault and Battery—Robert Green, William Arnold, Edward Hagan.
For Felonious Assault—Alexander Turner, Joseph O'Connor, John Warren.
For Larceny—Edward Nethercott, Elizabeth Roberts.
For Grand Larceny—Andrew Gustavelli, Lazarus Stern, Thomas Clary, Ann McGee, Charles Harris.
For Receiving Stolen Goods—Sarah Ward, John Leary, Thomas Norton.
For Forgery—Julius Herman.
For Robbery—Michael McCarty.
For Rape—Henry McCormic.
For Arson—John Schneff, William M. Johnson, Emile Bergan.

Result in the Twelfth Ward School Case.

OFFICIAL PRIVILEGES.

Laura H. Gildersleve vs. *John Vance.*—The particulars of this case were given in yesterday's *Times*. The plaintiff was discharged from her position of Principal of Ward School No. 37, (Primary Department,) of the Twelfth Ward, for alleged incompetency. The defendant was a Trustee of the School, and the plaintiff avers that he made the charge, the same being false, malicious and libelous; and that the matter was published in the *Sun*, of which the defendant was an Editor. The defense was that even had the defendant made the statements charged, they were in his official capacity of Trustee, and to the Board; they were *privileged communications*.

When the plaintiff rested her case, counsel for the the defendant moved that the complaint be dismissed on the ground stated.

The trial was in the Common Pleas before Judge HILTON, who granted the motion, holding as follows:

Words spoken in a public body by a member, in the course of debate upon a subject properly up for discussion, and especially when the language used is the expression of an opinion respecting the competency of a person appointed by the body, cannot be the subject of an action. In this respect it is like language used by a counsel in the course of a trial before a Court of Justice, and as to which he cannot be held accountable in an action, unless it be made to appear that the expressions used were not pertinent to the matter to be considered or discussed.

In this case the words imputed to the plaintiff were not in themselves actionable and therefore stand upon the same ground as words spoken of a person in respect to his employment, which not being actionable *per se*, special damage must be alleged and proved before any action will lie respecting them. Here, as no damage is shown, and no right of action is established, the complaint must therefore be dismissed.

J. O. Robinson and Peter Y. Cutler, for plaintiff; T. Stuyvesant and A. R. Lawrence, Jr., for defendant.

Conveyance of Real Property.

ALLEGED DEFECT IN TITLE.

Robert Shields vs. *William V. Brady.*—This action is brought against the defendant, Ex-Mayor Brady, to effect a discharge from a purchase made of him by the plaintiff. The cause was tried at the Special Term of the Supreme Court, before Justice DAVIES, in February, 1859, and the following findings of the Court will explain the facts of the case: On the 2d of March, 1858, Adrian H. Muller, auctioneer, sold for the defendant two vacant lots on the south side of Twentieth-street, commencing at a point west of Avenue A, containing forty-four feet in width, by one-half the block in depth, together with two lots adjoining on the East, at public auction. The plaintiff purchased the property for $3,235, paying ten per cent. down—$323 50—and giving bond and mortgage on the premises for the remainder, for three years, at 7 per cent. The lots were sold, subject to a lease to the New-York Gas Company, at $550 per annum, expiring on the 1st of May of the same year, the defendant stipulating that a good title in fee simple passed, and that the property should be conveyed by a full covenant warranty deed. A house belonging to Thomas Butler, No. 237 Twentieth-street, was subsequently found to lay over upon the premises purchased by the plaintiffs one foot, in addition to eight inches occupied by a party wall. Thereupon the plaintiff refused to accept deeds for the property and consummate his purchase. Defendant, then, on the 7th of April following, notified the plaintiff that unless he accepted the deeds by the next day at 12 o'clock, he should resell the property, and hold him (plaintiff) responsible for the difference in terms. No heed having been paid to that notice, defendant did resell, and realised only $30 50 on the second sale. As conclusions of law, the Court found that the deed tendered by the defendant to the plaintiff was a substantial compliance with the contract of sale made by defendant with the plaintiff. It gave to the plaintiff all the land he purchased, removing the same only eight inches further east. It is not suggested that this is of diminished value, or that any injury could have resulted to the plaintiff in consequence thereof.

If the defendant had filed his complaint against the plaintiff to enforce a specific performance of the contract, on the authority of Caler *vs.* Roebuck (1 Vesey, Jr., p. 221) it would have been decreed, it appearing that the seller acted in good faith, allowing, however, compensation for the eight inches encroached upon. As the defendant offered to convey to the plaintiff the actual quantity of land purchased by him: I think he was bound to accept the same, and complete his purchase. (King *vs.* Badeau, 6 John. Ch. Rep., 38, and the cases there cited.)

The plaintiff having refused to complete his purchase, the defendant became his agent to sell the premises upon which he had a specific lien for the purchase money, and if there was any deficiency charge him therewith. (2 Parns. on Contract, 484.)

The defendant having notified the plaintiff of the sale, and he not objecting to the manner of it, I think he cannot now interpose any objection thereto, especially as there is a total absence of any evidence that it was not a fair sale, and the lots did not bring their full value. There must be judgment for the defendant, and that he recover against the plaintiff the sum of $190, and interest from March 22, 1858, and the costs of this suit.

From the decision of the Court thus rendered, the plaintiff appealed to the General Term of the Court, where the appeal was now argued. After argument, upon consultation, the Court determined to reverse the judgment below, and allow a new trial. It was so ordered.

H. L. Riker and Wm. M. Evarts for appellants; Man & Parsons for respondents.

Street Excavations.

THE CITY CHARGED WITH NEGLIGENCE.

Patrick G. Cooper vs. *The Mayor, &c., New-York.*—This action is brought to recover damages for alleged negligence on the part of the City, in making excavations preparatory to laying the foundations of the new Tompkins Market, upon Third-avenue, by which the plaintiff suffered great injuries, loss of time, expense, &c.

It appears that on the evening of the 11th of September, 1857, at about 8 o'clock, the plaintiff left his residence in Sixth-street, in order to take a walk, as was his custom, his business as a tailor confining him closely to his house during the day.

Passing along Third-avenue, he came opposite the market to the place where the excavation was made, and fell or was precipitated some 14 feet below, falling upon a large stone which formeed the foundation of one of the pillars of the building, and receiving bodily injuries which confined him to his bed for some four weeks thereafter. The plaintiff alleges that there were no guards, or lights, or anything to show that the place was dangerous to the passers by, and that the place was thus negligently left by the defendant, by reason of which the plaintiff suffered his injuries.

The defence is, that the work was done by one Thomas Hunt, under a general contract; and if anybody is liable to the plaintiff, it is the contractor; the defendant also denies negligence. The case is now on trial in the Common Pleas, before Judge HILTON.

A. R. Laurence, Jr., for plaintiff; H. H. Anderson for defendants.

Individual Liability of Stockholders.

EFFECT OF THE AMENDMENT OF 1853.

James J. Bruce vs. *William S. Driggs.*—This action was brought by the plaintiff as assignee of a judgment recovered by Wm. H. Disbrow against the Wallace Piano-Forte Company, for rent of No. 538 Broadway, to make the defendant individually liable as a stockholder of the Company. The plaintiff claimed on the ground that $178,000 of $200,000 of the stock of the Company was issued in payment of a patent, which was proven on the trial.

The defendant moved that the complaint be dismissed, on the ground that by the plaintiff's showing there was no bad faith on the part of the Company in the payment of that amount for the patent; and that, by the amendment of 1853, stockholders are exonerated from individual liability, where no bad faith is shown on the part of the Company. Motion granted.

The cause was tried before Justice MULLEN at the Circuit of the Supreme Court.

R. Howard and Chas. F. Sanford, for plaintiff; Wm. E. Curtis, for defendant.

Surrogate's Court.

Aid to Foreign Missions.—The will of Elsie Scofield was now admitted to probate, devising $100 to the Juvenile Missionary Society of the Second-street Methodist Episcopal Church,—to be applied for the purposes of the Foreign Mission of the parent Society of the Church. All the rest and residue of her estate, real and personal, the testatrix devises to Stephen Smith, a ship-builder of this City.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

BONNY, J.—*Brenen* vs. *Brenen.*—Judgment settled. Papers at County Clerk's office.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

INGRAHAM, J.—*Matter of Maxwell.*—Referred to H. E. Davies, Jr.

Smith vs. *Gordon.*—Motion denied, with costs to abide event.

Mitchell vs. *Spaulding.*—Motion granted with $10 costs.

Cleveland vs. *Potter, &c.*—Referred to Chas. Stuart.

Ogden vs. *Belton.*—Motion denied, with costs to abide event.

Anton vs. *Anton.*—Reference ordered.

Packar vs. *Heisman.*—Motion granted.

Pease vs. *Windgett, et. al.*—Motion denied, costs to abide event.

Offenheimer vs. *Umselbaum.*—Motion denied, leave to renew on payment of costs.

Fisher vs. *Hicking, &c.*—Motion granted by default.

Rice et al. vs. *Litchfield.*—Allowance of $50 ordered.

MULLEN, J.—*Hanford* vs. *Wheelock.*—Motion denied on stipulation of plaintiff, &c.—$50 costs to abide event.

Same vs. *Same.*—Motion granted with $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

HOFFMAN, J.—*De Peyster* vs. *Vanness.*—Complaint dismissed with costs.

Fitzgerald vs. *Hasbrouck.*—Judgment for plaintiff.

Kerwin vs. *Mossman.*—The plaintiff is not entitled to the performance of the contract of Feb. 9, 1859. Defendant is entitled to recover of plaintiff $9,250.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 15.

$1,800 U. S. 5s, '74 cou.	100	300 Reading Railroad	35½
11,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	81	600 do	35
2,000 do	80¾	50 do	b30 35⅛
5,000 Vir. St. 6s	86	200 do	34⅜
3,000 do	85	100 do	s30 34
4,000 Missouri St. 6s	73½	300 do	34¼
2,000 Cal. St. 7s	90	32 Michigan Cen. R.	53⅜
2,000 do	91	250 do	b60 53
1,000 Erie 2d M. Bs	96	25 do	53
1,000 Erie R. Bds. '75	55	170 do	52
6,000 Erie R. C. Bs. '71	55	100 do	51½
3,000 H. River R. 1st M.	105	100 do	51¾
5,000 H. River 3d M. Bs.	85	50 do	b5 51¾
500 Mich. C. 8 ₱ct. 1st M. S. Fund C. Bonds	93	50 do	b10 51½
4,000 Mich. S. 2d M. Bs.	50	50 do	s30 51¾
8 do	49⅜	250 do	b30 51
4,000 Goshen Br'ch B..	70	250 M. S. & N. Ind. R.	15
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs	90	300 do	14⅞
5,000 do	89	10 Panama Railroad	114½
3,000 La C. & M. L. G. B.	15½	110 do	114
10 Bank of Commerce	96½	100 Mh. S. & N. I. G. Stk.	33
30 Marine Bank	90	90 do	32¼
10 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	90	350 do	32
100 do	89⅛	10 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	60⅜
20 do	89⅛	550 do	60
50 Pacific M. S. Co	80	300 do	b30 61
280 do	81	650 do	59⅜
5 do	81⅛	200 do	59⅞
250 Hudson River R.	51	5 Cleve., Col. & Cin. R.	92
50 do	b10 51⅛	150 Cleve. & Pitts. R.	10
50 do	s10 51	250 do	9¾
20 do	51¼	1650 Gal. & Ch. R.	59
400 N. Y. Cen. R.	74	300 do	s5 59
400 do	s10 74	50 do	59⅛
1325 do	74¼	300 do	b30 60
100 do	s30 74	325 do	59⅜
300 do	74⅛	200 do	s30 59⅜
100 do	s60 74⅛	300 do	b30 60¼
50 do	74⅜	100 do	b30 60¼
50 do	b10 74½	30 do	60
520 do	74⅜	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	28
41 do	74⅜	100 do	s30 28
5 do	74⅜	180 do	28⅛
50 do	b60 76	140 do	28¼
100 Erie Railroad	32	100 do	29
20 do	31⅜	350 do	b30 30
200 do	31½	75 Chic. & Rk. I. R.	54
450 do	31¾	350 do	s10 54
700 do	b10 31½	500 do	54¼
300 do	at 10 31½	180 do	54½
200 do	s30 31	50 do	s10 54½
50 do	s10 31¼	150 do	s30 54⅝
700 Harlem Railroad	15½	50 do	54⅝
55 do	15⅜	200 do	b10 54¾
200 do	15½	50 do	b30 55⅛
450 Harlem R. Pref.	36	200 C. B. & Q. R. ex div.	67
10 do	35½	200 do	s10 67
50 Del., L. & W. R.	80	100 do	s30 67
200 LaC. & Mill. R.	17½	75 Mill. & Miss. R.	9⅛
		25 do	10

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 5s, '74 cou.	100	100 Hud. Riv. R.	s30 51
1,000 Virginia St. 6s	85	200 do	51⅛
5,000 Missouri St. 6s	73½	5 do	52
1,000 LaC. & Mil. L. G. B.	15⅜	100 do	s10 51¾
700 Canton Company	15	450 Harlem R.	15½
60 Pacific M. S. Co	81	300 Reading R.	35
50 do	s0½	200 do	b30 35⅛
50 do	s0¾	50 Mich. Cen. R.	51¾
100 do	80	25 do	s10 52
150 C., B. & Q. R. ex div.	68	50 M. S. & N. I. G. R'k	s30 32
25 do	67¾	50 do	32
100 do	s60 67	50 Panama R.	113⅜
450 Mil. & Miss. R.	9	300 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	60¾
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	73¾	100 do	b60 62
385 do	74	75 Gal. & Chic. R.	60⅛
200 do	s30 73⅝	100 do	61
75 do	s15 73⅜	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	29¾
50 do	b10 74⅛	150 Chic. & R. I. R.	54¾
50 do	b38 74⅜	50 do	54⅝
100 do	b60 75½	50 do	b10 54⅞
10 Erie Railroad	21		

THURSDAY, Nov. 15—P. M.

We have had a feverish market to-day for Stocks, the fluctuations being quite frequent and the temper of the dealings irregular as between one class of speculative Shares and another. A strong demand was shown at the outset for New-York Central, and the list which followed was fairly supported, until a rumor was announced at the Exchange Board that the Baltimore Banks had suspended, or were on the eve of suspension. The call had just then reached the Western Stocks, which were weaker in consequence, and the rumor caused a number of private sales of New-York Central at a decline of 1@1¼ ₱ cent. before it was authoritatively contradicted. After the adjournment of the early session prices were better though not fully returning to the starting point of the morning, Central selling at 74¼, after touching 73¼, and then returning to 73⅜ ₱ cent. At and after the Second Board, a further demand for the Stock carried the price to 74¼ again. The Western Shares acted much the same way. Some heavy forced sales of Galena were made yesterday afternoon, supposed for Chicago account, at 60 ₱ cent., the price then reacting to 60¾. This morning further sales were done at 59, then 60 ₱ cent. was paid, and at and after the Second Board 61 ₱ cent.; the belief being prevalent that the heavy *Bull* lines in the Stock, of old date, have been closed out. Illinois Central lost 3¼ ₱ cent. of yesterday's improvement, and

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 16, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two CENTS, served at 12½ CENTS a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain* TWO *Dollars and a Half as his compensation.*

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THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—OTHELLO.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—PHYSIC AND FANCY—TOODLES A FATHER.

WINTER GARDEN—MACBETH.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—PLAYING WITH FIRE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—THE GOLDEN AXE—MY WIFE'S COME.

BOWERY THEATRE—SPALDING & ROGERS' CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Day and Evening—WHAT IS IT?—AZTEC CHILDREN—ROSE ELMER.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY, No. 772 Broadway—ADAM AND EVE—THE TEMPTATION AND THE EXPULSION.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The intelligence which we continue to receive from the South is of a character similar to that which has reached us for two or three days past. There is evidently a strong sentiment in favor of the Union struggling to the surface throughout the Slave States, the evidence of which are found in the announcement that Mr. COBB, a Representative in Congress from Alabama, is strongly opposed to disunion, as are also Gen. MILLSON, Representative from Virginia, and various other prominent Southerners, from whom we have heard. The Press, too, of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Louisiana, and other of the Southern States, is generally ranged against secession—so long as there is any possible method of avoiding it. Gov. LETCHER, of Virginia, it will be seen, has been prevailed upon to call an extra session of the Legislature of that State, to consider the present condition of affairs. Keeping in recollection the action of the Virginia Legislature on the occasion of the visit of a Commissioner from South Carolina some time ago, there will be little apprehension as to the course which will be pursued in the present crisis. From Maryland we learn that the Governor will peremptorily refuse to call an extra session of the Legislature of that State, unless such a movement shall become general throughout the South. He doubtless considers that the sentiment of Maryland is so clearly indicated as to render such a proceeding unnecessary. State Conventions are to be called in Georgia and Alabama—in the latter State on the 6th of December. The date of the Georgia Convention is not indicated. The resignation of Senator HAMMOND, of South Carolina, is immediate. He does not choose to wait until the inauguration of Mr. LINCOLN takes place, but has already forwarded directions to Washington to have his personal effects there sent home. Meantime, preparations for great Union demonstrations in the Slave States continue. One is soon to be held in Missouri, in Boone or Randolph County. The announcement is made in our Washington dispatch, that Gov. WISE, the most strenuous advocate of disunion in Virginia, is pronounced to be deranged.

From the *Canada's* mails, which reached this City last evening, we obtain further intelligence concerning the late successes of the Allies on the Peiho. The Chinese are said to have greatly improved in the art of war, and both English and French authorities agree in stating that if their opponents had been better armed, the contest would have compared favorably, in point of skill, with European engagements. The Tartars especially maintained a determined resistance, and did not yield until the Anglo-French riflemen had carried the forts by storm. The report that Lord ELGIN and Baron GROS intended to proceed at once to Peking, accompanied only by an escort of cavalry, is again repeated, but English journals express the hope that a movement so injudicious will not be carried out. The news from Italy has been already fully communicated by telegraph. It is officially denied that the Sardinian General, CIALDINI, was defeated, as reported, by the Neapolitan force. It is also denied that the French actually interfered to prevent the bombardment of Capua, but it is positively announced that such are the French Admiral's orders, if occasion calls for his intervention.

The death of SAMUEL H. BARNES, Canal Commissioner elect, is announced. His demise took place at his residence in Norwich, on Wednesday night. His disease was erysipelas. Although not yet declared elected, he will be, by the State Canvassers, when it will be the duty of Governor MORGAN to appoint his successor.

A meeting on behalf of the proposed railroad between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans, *via* Pike's Peak and Utah, was held last evening in the Cooper's Institute. Mr. PERHAM, the President of the Company, presented an elaborate statement, the purport of which was to demonstrate both the desirability and the practicability of the central route. Speeches were made by the Chairman (Mr. HOTALING,) Mr. LOVEJOY, Lieut. WASHINGTON BARTLETT, and others. Resolutions, the object of which was announced to be the collection of facts that might be made useful in the furtherance of the enterprise, and suggesting the appointment of a Committee of fifteen to obtain the necessary information, were unanimously adopted.

The only features of interest in the proceedings of the Board of Aldermen last night, was the reception of a communication from all the Justices of the Superior Court, complaining of the inadequate accommodation afforded that Court for the transaction of business in the building now allotted to it, and asking that better accommodation should be afforded them. On the motion of Alderman OWENS, the two rooms on the second floor of the brown-stone building in the Park, now occupied by the General Term of the Supreme Court and the Court of General Sessions, were appropriated to the use of the Superior Court, in compliance with the petition. Where the General Sessions will move to is a matter for future consideration, but they will probably be held in the Special Sessions room at the Toombs, as they formerly were. In the Board of Councilmen, little besides the usual routine business was done.

The Board of Canvassers, yesterday, canvassed the returns from the Ninth, Sixteenth, Tenth, and Fourteenth Wards. The only errors of importance were in the Fifth District of the Sixteenth Ward, which exhibited great carelessness on the part of the District canvassers, and the returns were sent back for correction. The dispute relative to the First, Eleventh, and Seventeenth Wards was made the special order for to-day.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, FRANCIS ENRIGHT was tried for manslaughter, in killing DANIEL HORRIGAN in August last, and acquitted. STEVENS, who was indicted with him, will be tried shortly. In the General Sessions, four prisoners were sentenced to Sing Sing, one being convicted of an assault with intent to kill. In the case of a woman indicted for bigamy, the jury were unable to agree and were discharged. In the Common Pleas, before Judge HILTON, the complaint in the Twelfth Ward School case was dismissed, the language of the defendant in the premises being held a privileged communication. In the Surrogate's Court, by the will of ELSIE SCOFIELD, now admitted, the Juvenile Missionary Society of the Second-street Protestant Episcopal Church gets a benefice of $100.

The Stock Market was unsettled yesterday by rumors from Baltimore and other points in regard to Money affairs, but generally a fair demand was manifested for the leading Railway Shares. New-York Central closed 73⅜ ₱ cent., Erie 31½. The Money market shows a steadier confidence, though rates keep dear. Exchanges abundant, and lower terms are made both on Merchant and Banker's bills.

Heavy receipts and an upward tendency in rates on freight affected the market for Breadstuffs unfavorably. Though the sales were rather extensive, prices of the principal kinds closed in favor of buyers. The movement in Cotton, Hay, Whisky, Sugars and Tallow were moderate. Provisions, Metals, Oils, Naval Stores, Coffee, Molasses, Rice, Hemp and Spices were inactive. A good inquiry prevailed for Hops at buoyant rates. Other branches of trade presented no remarkable changes.

The Fugitive Slave Law.

We ventured the other day a suggestion of a plan by which the sectional hostility, growing out of the non-execution of the Fugitive Slave law, might be appeased. The complaint on the part of the South is that they are deprived of their *property*, by the refusal of the North to fulfill an explicit injunction of the Constitution. On the other hand the complaint of the North is, that they are required to perform an act repugnant to the moral sense and common humanity of every man who has a conscience and a heart—namely, to seize and surrender to hopeless and perpetual Slavery a man who has escaped therefrom. Here is the "irrepressible conflict"—a claim of property on the one hand, a plea of conscience and humanity on the other.

We suggested a compromise, by which both complaints might be met,—the South receiving the fugitive slaves or their *value* at the hands of the General Government, and the North, submitting to this pecuniary expense in order to save their conscientious scruples. We threw the proposition before the public, mainly to see what reception it would meet. Expressing our own lack of confidence in it as a practical remedy, we submitted it to the public judgment.

We are not in the least surprised at its reception. All the organs of the miscalled "Union movement" are horrified at the suggestion. The *Journal of Commerce* is very sure it would meet with no favor from any quarter. The *News* thinks the expenses of the Government would be shockingly augmented thereby. The *Herald* creates a bugbear in the inability of the General Government to take care of the fugitives. All agree in scouting the proposition. The Republicans must not expect to heal the bleeding wounds of the Union by any such process as that. When we hear from the allies of these prints, the Disunionists of the South, we shall hear a still louder howl. They will be horrified at the proposition. It will only be regarded as a fresh insult from the overbearing North, and will be made a fresh incentive to the speediest possible escape from a Union under which such diabolical propositions are tolerated.

All this proves what scarcely needed proof—namely, that the hue and cry about the non-execution of the Fugitive-Slave law, on the part of these journals, is pure humbug. Nothing would grieve them more than to have that law faithfully and quietly executed, unless it should be to have the South cease complaining of it. They use it as a political make-weight. It is their particular hobby—the main point from which they can assail their political opponents. Any compromise or adjustment of such a grievance deprives them of just so much political capital, and they cannot afford the loss. The *Herald* would starve for lack of a sensation, if it could no longer howl over the propensity of the North to steal negro slaves. And the *Journal of Commerce* would be deprived of a very large share of its stock in trade, if this bone of contention should be removed.

The suggestion has accomplished the principal object for which it was made. It has drawn from those journals, which are so clamorous in their professions of regard for the Union, unmistakable evidence of their hostility to every practical adjustment of the difficulties by which the peace of the Union is threatened. Of one thing, however, we feel reasonably certain. The South can never expect to regain any considerable proportion of their fugitive property, except on the basis of some such compromise. Right or wrong—Union or Disunion—the *fact* remains, that the people of the North have an invincible repugnance to seizing negro fugitives and remanding them into Slavery. This may be all wrong,—in violation of the injunctions of the Constitution, and greatly to be censured and condemned. But it is a *fact* none the less. It is precisely like the hanging of Northern agitators in the Southern States. That is very unconstitutional, and a great outrage on the rights of the North. But it cannot be helped for all that, and both sections may just as well look these questions in the face first as last. They must take human nature, both North and South, into the account, as well as the letter of the Constitution.

The suggestion we made on this subject is by no means free from objections. But we believe it to embody the nearest approach to a practical solution of the question that has yet been made. If those who denounce it have anything better to offer, let us hear it.

Nothing to Brag of, After All.

The only victory, with which in the first moments of defeat, the Anti-Republican Party at the North was enabled to console itself, has very nearly vanished before official figures. The first returns consigned New-Jersey to the credit of Fusion. The seven electors upon that ticket were reported as chosen by an average majority of four thousand, and as there was also a Congressman gained in the Essex District, the case seemed to furnish some reason for felicitation. But the official returns have sadly damaged the tale. They read as follows:

REPUBLICAN.		FUSION.	
J. C. Hornblower	58,345	Wm. Cook	62,901
Andrew K. Hay	58,315	*Joel Parker	62,387
Chas. E. Elmer	58,334	*Theo. Runyon	62,309
*Edward W. Ivins	58,341	Peter D. Vroom	58,210
Geo. H. Brown	58,335	Alexander Wurts	56,182
David Thompson	58,322	Edmund Brewer	57,801
Isaac W. Scudder	58,323	Silas Condit	57,553

The Electors chosen are indicated by an asterisk, four of the number being Republicans, and the remaining three supporters of Mr. DOUGLAS. The two Breckinridge and the two Bell candidates are in the category of killed. It is abundantly evident, therefore, that whatever of triumph there may have been, belongs to neither of the two latter factions, but must be divided between the Republican and the "National" Douglas Party. The figures presented in the above table do not, however, denote the real majority of the Fusion Party. For, in this confused *mêlée* there was a third ticket, known as the straight Douglas ticket, which drew the votes of the Anti-Lecompton Party; a party which in New-Jersey has on all critical occasions identified itself with the Republicans; and there is no reason to doubt, had these candidates succeeded, they would have cast their electoral votes for Mr. LINCOLN. This Anti-Lecompton interest drew a vote about equal to the plurality of the successful Fusion candidates over the successful Republicans, and may justly be set down on the side of freedom. There were also a dozen or so electoral candidates, the relics of abandoned tickets, who were voted for in remote parts of the State, in stolid indifference to the arrangements of State Committees.

One result of this confusion is, that no idea of the real relation of parties can be derived from the vote on the Presidential ticket. We are obliged to appeal to the Congressional vote for information upon this point. The entire Fusion vote upon Congress was 61,883; the entire Republican vote, 60,376; the Fusion majority, 1,507. This, then, is the entire sum of this single and singular victory: four out of seven electors are Republican; that party has lost one Congressman, and the consolidated parties opposed to it, notwithstanding endless trading, in manipulation and corruption, have secured no more than this pitiful majority of fifteen hundred, out of one hundred and twenty-four thousand ballots polled. A triumph of this sort is a very indifferent offset to an avalanche of victories throughout the free North.

Position of the Country—Attitude of the North and South.

The people of this country, particularly of the Northern part, are in a curious position at this moment. Having exercised an undoubted constitutional right in electing for President a man representing their views, and feeling in their inmost hearts that they have not in that act or in their own sentiments entertained any idea of unkindness or injustice to their fellow-countrymen, they nevertheless perceive that the citizens of the Southern States are terribly incensed, and in their anger are preparing for violent resistance. They see, moreover, in the whole Southern country a persistent misstatement of their principles, and that any attempt simply to rectify these misstatements is denounced as offensive. If any man in the South should publicly declare that the principles of Mr. LINCOLN and the Platform of the Republican Party are exactly what they are, that man would be ostracised, and, perhaps, subjected to physical maltreatment. This is not only now the fact, but has been so through the whole Presidential struggle, and we—the Republicans—are made responsible for opinions and principles we have never entertained, and are opposed with the same rancor as if we avowed and defended them. Even more than this; the leaders of Southern feeling insist that their followers shall pursue the same course as if these misstatements were true statements—this course going to the extent of rebellion, secession, anarchy and bloodshed.

In this case, what are we to do? Let us view the subject with cool reflection. We see our nation standing towards other nations in a position of the highest present honor and prosperity, with a certainty of progress in the same direction to an extent never known since the world began. Under the institutions which have brought us to this position, we have done as we have always done heretofore, selected our governing agents. These have not yet begun to act; in fact the formal choice has not yet been made, and they are pledged and will be sworn to deal justly by all. Should they fail to do so, there are enough, even among those who have chosen them, to force them to their duty, and added to these are all those who have thought proper to oppose their choice. What real evil can they then effect? None!

Feeling thus conscious that we have exercised our undoubted right, that in doing so we have contemplated no injustice; that if it were attempted it would be resisted by many, if not all, of ourselves in concert with our late antagonists; we nevertheless are threatened with the same dire consequences as if we had already violated the lives, the liberties and all the rights of the citizens of the Southern States; and under these threats something is expected from us, God only knows what!

What are we to concede? Can any of all the opponents of Mr. LINCOLN here in the north, tell? Of all the issues which have from time to time, since the beginning of the Government, so far as regards the Slavery question, been discussed by the people, there are none to which Mr. LINCOLN has not given responses in accordance with former Southern demands. He will comply with the Constitutional requirements to deliver fugitive slaves; he will not oppose the inter-State trade in slaves; he will not oppose the admission of new States applying to be admitted with Slavery; he will not advocate the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia unless the owners of slaves themselves desire it, and are compensated; and he abjures all claim on the part of the Federal Government to interfere with Slavery in the States. What more, in the name of all that is just, can be asked from a man or a party? On one point only is there a present difference; and on this point be it observed, only six years ago, and ever prior thereto the South and the North were coincident in opinion—that opinion being the same as that now held by the Republicans—which is, that in the Territories slaves are not property unless the law makes them so. Mr. LINCOLN and the Republicans claim that Congress has the right and the duty to make laws for the Territories. In practice, the Republicans insist that these laws should be made to recognize Freedom as the rule—Slavery the exception; but the Anti-Republicans demand that the laws should recognize slaves as property, the same as all other property, and provide for its protection. This is, in reality, the sole point at issue, and every one may see that it is a question of subtle character, on which men may honestly and amicably differ; that it is not of immediate importance; that it does not affect any large number of the people of even the Southern States; that when decided, no man can tell how it may operate on individual interests; and that, in short, it is not of a character to give cause and reason for the excited outpourings of wrath,—for the absolute mania now raging in certain portions of the Southern States—or rather let us say in South Carolina,—for there alone are the terms applicable.

We are almost driven to conclude, and it is a conclusion we are loth to admit, that the present position of that State, and of such States or individuals as may follow in its train, is not taken because it feels the pressure of any specific evil, but because its attempt at dictation is resisted; because what it has demanded with arrogance, has been temperately, though firmly, refused; because, having played no other part than that of a mischief-maker for the last thirty years, its power for mischief is to be curtailed by the force of opinion, and because, generally, while not agitating for evil, it fails to be conspicuous. These seem insufficient reasons for measures so desperate as are contemplated, but intolerant of adverse opinion, the people, in the absence of local opposition, have succeeded in lashing themselves into a rage, until at last they feel that they are justified, and they may act accordingly.

And so we stand. There is nothing for the North to yield—let any man *specify*, who can! All that we can do is to go on as we have heretofore gone, respecting all constitutional rights, abiding by the laws, and maintaining our self-respect. We must not budge from this position, and whatever of evil may follow we may be sure it will be more easily rectified, and of shorter duration, than the greater evils that will eventuate from any weak concessions.

Independence of South Carolina.

The fools are not all dead yet. We mention the fact for the consolation of our neighbor, the *Herald*,—for if they were, that estimable sheet would have neither editor, correspondent nor readers. The race is immortal. It is "incapable to die." And so long as it lives, that unrivaled journal will have no lack of special and exclusive intelligence from all quarters of the world:—it will have it, if it is compelled to manufacture it. Where there's a will there's always a way. One of the *Herald's* correspondents sends to it the following bit of information, with which it startled the world yesterday morning:

"CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

Some foreign Consuls here are only waiting a formal separation to open favorable negotiations with the State. *It is understood they have already full authority to do this.*"

Probably this piece of news is deemed highly important by the class of persons for whose edification and alarm it was prepared. It is quite of a piece, however, with much of the talk of the street about secession. Many men of respectable intelligence,—trusted with the management of their own business, and allowed to vote at elections, speak of South Carolina as already an independent State, and wonder by what possible means she can be induced to return to the Union. Some talk of a Minister Plenipo. having already been sent to France, and of another as ready to depart for the Court of St. Buchanan,—and they await with considerable anxiety the result of the negotiations supposed to be thus opened.

Perhaps it can do no harm,—though we have no hope that it will do much good,—to remind these persons that Ministers can only be accredited by nations whose independence has been not only established, but formally acknowledged by other Powers;—and that there is no "foreign Consul" in the State of South Carolina, simply because a State has nothing whatever to do with foreign Consuls or with foreign Powers in any way or manner. Neither England nor France knows anything more of South Carolina, as a nation with whom they can have dealings of any kind, than of ancient Greece or the kingdoms of the moon. All their dealings, of whatever kind, are with the Government of the United States. All their Ministers are accredited to that Government, and the only power any foreign Consul has to treat of any question whatever, as the agent of a foreign Power, is derived from his recognition by the Federal Government. A British Consul, at Charleston, has no more authority, by virtue of his office, to "open negotiations" with the State of South Carolina, than any other man, white or black, within that city.

But possibly he may be commissioned by his Government to do so. That is possible, it is true—but not while he holds a commission to another Power to which South Carolina owes allegiance. France and England may *send* Ministers and Consuls to South Carolina; but they will not do so until her independence has been, not only declared, but established. Many people seem to regard the two steps as identical. But our independence was declared in 1776, and it was not established, so as to be recognized by other nations, for five or six years afterward. Texas declared her independence a long time before even the United States consented to recognize it.

South Carolina can *declare* her independence to-morrow if she likes. But until it is conceded by the United States, or established by force of arms against that Government, so as to satisfy the world of her ability to maintain it, it will not be recognized by other nations, nor will Ministers or Consuls be authorized to treat with her on any subject whatever. Any such action on the part of any foreign Power would be just cause of war with the United States. Is any man fool enough to suppose that France or England is likely to incur that hazard? What have they to gain by it? *Cotton*—say the South. But they get cotton now,—and they will continue to get it as long as it continues to grow;—for the only motive the South has for raising cotton, is to sell it.

If South Carolina intends to leave the Union, she must make up her mind that she has a long road to travel. The thing cannot be done in a day, nor in a year. She may go out by an amendment of the Constitution—and, though that process takes time, it will be much shorter and easier than the path of revolution, which is the only other path open to her.

PAYING FOR POLITICAL WHISTLES.—While sundry Republicans who recommended the Helper Book as a campaign document, have been busy since in withdrawing their names, and explaining how they came there, gentlemen on the other side of the House have been atoning for their follies in another style. Our readers, probably, remember the address of the famous Fifth-avenue Committee after the John Brown affair, in which GERRITT SMITH was made responsible for that invasion. Mr. SMITH sued several of them for libel,—and they have finally settled the matter by paying $3,000 costs, and signing the following retraction:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1860.

GERRIT SMITH, Esq.: *Dear Sir*—About a year ago there was published, over the names of thirty-one gentlemen, forming the Executive Committee of the New-York Democratic Vigilant Association, an address which connected your name with a "Central Association" for violent purposes, and with the invasion which had occurred, a few days before, at Harper's Ferry, in Virginia.

We are now convinced that there was no ground for such connection, and we therefore take this opportunity to make the correction and to express our regret for the error and for the wrong done to you.

It seems proper that we should also say that the address in question was chiefly compiled from articles in the newspapers, and that before its publication we were assured that its statements were correct.

Yours very respectfully,
WATTS SHERMAN,
SAMUEL L. M. BARLOW,
ROYAL PHELPS.

This is all very well. But these gentlemen might have been a little more explicit without any damage to truth. The farrago of slander and extravagance for which they have paid so dearly, was compiled from the *Herald's* editorials by the person who wrote them, and was palmed off upon the Committee as an address for the sake of additional pay. They have probably learned wisdom from this bit of experience.

THE RECUSANT IRISH REGIMENT.—The Irish citizens of Boston yesterday held a meeting in sympathy with the Sixty-Ninth Regiment, in its refusal to parade in honor of the Prince of Wales. The whole of this business is postdated. The wrath of our own Hibernian military, founded on national grievances belonging to another age, which the reign of the actual sovereign of Great Britain has done the work of a century in removing, was therefore entirely too late in its ill-tempered application to the Prince of Wales. And to sympathize with this posthumous indignation after the Prince has actually left the country, and is probably at this moment buried in books at classic Cambridge, is to carry the anachronism to the extreme of the ridiculous. The fact is, the default of Col. CORCORAN in not setting his squadron in the field is strictly a question of military ethics, in the determination of which the acutest sympathies will doubtless play an indifferent part. If that officer was legally justified in disregarding the orders of his senior, he will be so pronounced by the proper Court of Inquiry. If he lacked such justification, it will remain for the Governor to pass upon the case, which there is every reason to hope he will be inclined to do in the spirit of gentleness and conciliation. It deserves to be remembered that while our Irish population thus silently refrained from uniting in the general welcome, they also refrained from any demonstration of discourtesy and ill-will, which might else have marred the perfect success of the ovation. This forbearance entitles them to consideration with the Executive.

The December Election.

At the charter election which takes place during the first week of next month, our citizens will be called upon to choose nine Aldermen, twenty-four Councilmen, forty-four Constables, one Civil Justice for the Eighth District, together with a full staff of School Commissioners, School Trustees and School Inspectors. These are all important officers, and though their election will excite far less public clamor than was raised by the Fusion Committee, in its efforts to defeat the choice of a President and Vice-President by the people, there can be little doubt, so far as regards the mere material interests of the City, that the issue of next December will be little less important to our tax-payers than was the result of the November struggle to the politicians and parties of the country.

In a wise effort to separate the management of local affairs from the entanglements of party combination, the Charter election has been divided from the November contest, in which, to a greater or less extent, political principles are involved. It was the wise design of the Legislature, in making this separation, to allow our citizens a perfectly fair and unbiased choice of their municipal representatives and officers—a choice as free from party motive in its exercise as that made by the stockholders of a Bank or Insurance Company at their annual election of a President and Board of Directors. But the fell grip of political organization is not so easily to be shaken off; and though we believe and trust that most of our intelligent citizens will act with little reference to party in the votes which they are to cast for City officers, there can be no doubt, from present indications, but that we shall have as many organizations and sets of candidates in the field next December as were arrayed against each other in the local contest of the present month.

The Republicans will, of course, nominate a complete ticket for all the vacant offices. Tammany Hall will do likewise; and so, also, will the Breckinridge, Mozart, National Volunteer, Native American, Independent Democratic, Democratic German, and all the other warring factions and General Committees of the harmonious Democracy. We are promised, on all hands, a contest even more tangled and unintelligible than was that for local officers on last election-day, when there were as many as five or six candidates for Assembly, all claiming to be the "regular Democratic nominees" in very many districts, and scarcely less than two or three of the same sort in a majority of the Assembly districts throughout the city. By encouraging these divisions the Republicans, in their party capacity, can make sure of some easy triumphs; but where good men are put in nomination on one side, and bad or doubtful men upon the other, we trust that the former will be supported, irrespective of party, by all who desire an honest administration of our municipal affairs.

The great struggle will centre upon the nine Aldermen to be chosen for the odd-numbered districts, Mayor WOOD being ready, it is thought, to sacrifice all the other offices for the sake of securing men who will place in his hands the patronage of the Street and City Inspector's Departments. Should he succeed in this design, his success will probably be short-lived, strong rumors already hinting that the Departments in question will be placed under the charge of Commissioners, to be appointed by Governor MORGAN, at the next session of the Legislature. This arrangement has worked so admirably in regard to the Almshouse department, that its extension to the Street and City Inspector's Departments could hardly fail to be regarded as an improvement.

We hear many men speaking of the importance of insuring honest municipal officers, but few of these are willing to make the sacrifices of personal prejudice which may be called for before their object can be attained. Our taxpayers and property-holders must for once forget that they are Democrats or Republicans, or to whatever other faction they may belong, if they desire to have only honest and competent officers elected in the December contest. Certainly there are of right no political issues involved in the pending struggle; nor could he be blamed as a faithless party man, who should refuse to allow party discipline to whip him into the support of candidates justly obnoxious or suspicious. The nominations of the various organizations are already beginning to be made and will probably be completed by the middle or latter portion of next week. We shall then have more to say upon this subject.

THE STOCK-MARKET—PLAYING AN OLD GAME.—The famous grenadier who, on a particular occasion professed himself so weak that "anybody might have knocked him down with a crow-bar," suffered from much the same constitutional nervousness which remittently prostrates the stock-broker. Rumor is the food of Panic. At the opening of business on Wall-street yesterday, for lack of food, Panic succumbed, and the rise which began on Wednesday was handsomely sustained. Then came a chilling and a nipping frost. Somebody unknown received from anonymous sources in Baltimore assurances that the Banks of that city were in a hopeless condition, scarcely likely to outlive the day without a suspension. This, wholly baseless fabrication, such is the tremulous state of the market, sufficed to destroy confidence, and before it stocks receded. A few hours and better information produced the truth. The only Baltimore Bank in the least danger had weathered the run upon it with unshaken credit; and fears had ceased to be entertained of its solvency. The market at once resumed its upward tendency, closing at improved rates and with a steady feeling. The lesson of the day clearly is a saving distrust of telegraphic dispatches. The trick of surprising the market with false news, and realizing sudden fortunes from the credulous, is an old one, always to be prudently met by a refusal to deal until more definite advices arrive. If parties interested had nerve to act on this simple plan, panics would be less frequent, and disaster less ruinous. In the actual condition of things, we sincerely believe facts, from whatever quarter they may come, will tend to reassure the public. It is falsehood of statement and falsehood in inference, that can alone do mischief.

PRUDENCE IN SECESSION.—There is one very gratifying circumstance in all the secession movements of the South. The authority of the Federal Government is nowhere resisted. The Charleston *Mercury* denies very indignantly the report that Fort Moultrie is to be seized. The Collector of the port of Charleston denies that there has been any interruption of the ordinary process of collecting Federal duties, and clearing vessels. The people of Charleston call upon the Postmaster not to resign his place. And in every particular special care is taken not to oppose or disregard any law of Congress.

So long as this attitude is preserved, there can be no necessity for the interposition of the Government at Washington. The duty of the President is simply to see that the laws are executed. So long as they are voluntarily obeyed, there is neither occasion nor excuse for interference.

BECOMING IMPATIENT.—The Republicans are becoming a little uneasy lest enough Southern Senators should not resign to give them control of that body. Thus far we have only two vacancies, CHESTNUT and TOOMBS; four or five more will be needed to answer the purpose. Do the other seceding States intend to disappoint our just expectations in this respect?

UNITED STATES TROOPS AT THE SOUTH.—As some interest attaches at present to the complement of United States soldiers stationed South, we append a correct list of them. At Fort Monroe, Va., 8 Companies of Artillery; at Fayetteville Arsenal, N. C., 1 Company of Artillery; at Fort Moultrie, S. C., 2 Companies of Artillery; at Augusta, Ga., 1 Company of Artillery; Key West, Fa., 1 Company of Artillery; Barrancas Barracks, near Pensacola, Fla., 1 Company of Artillery; Baton Rouge, La., 1 Company of Artillery. Total about 800 men. There are about 120 U. S. marines at Norfolk and Pensacola. The recruiting station of Jefferson, Mo., and Louisville, have no full company garrisoning them just now.

THE INDICTED HARBOR-MASTERS.—It may be remembered that two of the Harbor-Masters of this port and one Deputy, were indicted some weeks since for alleged corruption in the duties of their office. We understand that their cases were called yesterday, and that not one of the parties accused made his appearance. Their recognizances, $500 each, were forfeited. We believe they all retain their positions, and are still engaged in the discharge of their official duties.

The Spanish Navy.

ARRIVAL OF THE FRIGATE BERENGUELA—SPANISH VESSELS IN THE GULF OF MEXICO.

The Spanish frigate *Berenguela*, whose arrival at this port was briefly noticed in our issue of yesterday, is now lying off the Battery, and attracts considerable numbers of the curious, who go around her in row-boats. She comes here to have her machinery overhauled at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, to enable her to do which the steam-frigate *Wabash*, now in the dry-dock, will be floated into the stream.

Our Naval Reporter visited the frigate yesterday, and was courteously furnished with the information he sought by the officers. The *Berenguela* is about 1,200 tons burden, and carries a fine armament of 37 guns, medium size, thirty-two and sixty-eights, manufactured at the naval depôt of Turvia, in Spain. Fifteen of these guns are on the spar, and twenty-five on the gun deck. Forward, on the former, is a neat brass 12-pounder howitzer, of Boston origin, a personal present to the commander of the fleet. A novel idea has been carried out in arranging the small arms beside the cannon of the ship, thus obviating the necessity of keeping them in a separate room. A spare propeller is stowed, to be used in case of need. The decks are kept exceedingly neat. The sailors are smart, intelligent-looking men generally; and the marines, of whom 64 are on board, present a soldier-like appearance. The day guard is regularly in uniform from "flag-up" to sundown. The lower decks contain the officers' sleeping apartments and the middies' mess-rooms. The Commander's chamber is tastefully decorated with portraits of the Royal family of Spain, and a crucifix hangs over his bed. There are no men undergoing punishment at present on board. Her officers say that very little is ever necessary with them.

The squadron, of which the *Berenguela* is one, consists of no less than twenty men-of-war, of which eleven are steamers. As it is well to know how the Spanish navy is represented in the Gulf, we append a list of the entire fleet:

STEAM FRIGATES—*Berenguela, Blanche, Petriola.*

STEAM CORVETTES—*Francis de Ais, Isabel de Cattolica, Velasco, Blaico de Garay, Rezana, Baran, Hernan Cortes, Neptune, Venandila, General Lero, Guadalquiver.*

SAILING VESSELS—*Alcido, Isabel II., Pelago, Herbanero, Christina, Janiter.*

The officers of the *Berenguela* are as follows:

Capt. José Ignacio Rodriques, Commander Francis de Pa Margon, Lieuts. Dernetris de Coster Montenega, Thomas de Sartoa, Solon der Caweza Francis Vila, Assistant-Surgeon Juan Acosta, Chaplain Valentine Acosta and Seraph Galendo; other officers, J. M. Twazello, Louis Garcea Corlenell, G. Lobi, M. Paria, R. Freye, D. E. Lurate, D. J. Beriter, and others.

Subjoined is a statement of the present strength of the Spanish Navy. There are in serviceable condition 82 vessels, carrying in all 887 guns. Of these 2 are ships-of-the-line, rating 86 guns each; 4 are frigates, rating from 32 to 42; 4 are corvettes of from 16 to 20; 9 are brigs of from 10 to 20; and 16 are smaller vessels and 10 transports. There are three steam frigates, of which the *Berenguela* is 1; and 5 schooners, all fitted with the screw, besides 3 paddle-wheel frigates of 500 horse-power, and 16 guns each; 8 brigs of 380 horse-power, and 6 guns; and 18 schooners of from 100 to 300 tons, and 2 to 5 in active service, independent of 6 battalions of marines numbering 100 men each. There are, however, nearly 100,000 registered fishermen and others, who could be drafted into the service. Their officers number 1,150 of all grades. The Coast-Guard of Spain is maintained by 24 feluccas, and 87 estamperia.

The *Berenguela* will be put in regular "ship-shape" before a week, and persons having proper passes may visit her. She would well pay a tour of inspection.

The Albany Burgesses Corps.

A DISTINCTION WITHOUT A DIFFERENCE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Escorts of volunteer companies on occasions of Presidential Inaugurations have been usual through all our past history. The Albany Burgesses Corps formed a part of the escort on the occasion of President BUCHANAN'S Inauguration, and their appearance at Washington was then regarded as a compliment to the Democratic choice of the American people.

The same gallant Corps, disgusted with Lecompton and many other measures of iniquity, recently proposed to parade again as a guard of honor on the occasion of Mr. LINCOLN'S Inauguration. At once there arose a dreadful outcry on the part of those very journals which applauded their appearance in the train of Mr. BUCHANAN! Perhaps the offer of the Albany Burgesses Corps to parade may have been ill-judged at the present time and in the present state of excitement; but it certainly was not made in any partisan or offensive spirit.

ALBANY.

—The correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* writes: "At Portland, on the day of embarkation for England, the Duke, while conversing with an intelligent gentleman about the *men* whom he had seen during the tour, was asked this question: 'Among the various prominent persons with whom you have become acquainted, what ones have particularly struck you as representative men?' The Duke replied that he had seen many, of whose abilities, &c., he had formed a high opinion; but there were two who had impressed him strongly as men of marked character and decided power. On being requested to name them, he replied: '*Gov. Banks, of Massachusetts, and Mayor Wood, of New-York.*'"

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Mexican Affairs—The Sloop-of-War Macedonian to be Fitted for the Home Squadron.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 15.

Señor MATA arrived in New-Orleans on the 10th inst., to meet his family, *en route* for Vera Cruz. He has resigned the Treasury Portfolio under JUAREZ. Señor LERDO will probably come as Minister to the United States. In the meantime, Señor ROMERO is acting *Chargé d'Affaires*. Q.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 15.

An order has been issued by the Navy Department to fit out the sloop-of-war *Macedonian* at Portsmouth, N. H., for the Home Squadron. The *St. Louis* and *Sabine*, having nearly completed the usual term of service, are to be withdrawn from it.

Death of the Canal Commissioner Elect.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NORWICH, N. Y., Thursday, Nov. 15.

SAMUEL H. BARNES, Canal Commissioner elect, died at his residence in this place, last evening, at 10 o'clock, of erysipelas.

ALBANY, Thursday, Nov. 15.

SAMUEL H. BARNES, Canal Commissioner elect, died last night. The law provides that the Governor shall fill the vacancy in the office caused by the death of an incumbent. Some question has been raised here as to whether the present case comes within the law, Mr. BARNES not yet being declared elected. There is no doubt, however, he will be declared elected by the State canvassers, and the Governor will fill the vacancy. OGDEN N. CHAPIN, of Albany, one of the most competent men in the State for the position of Canal Commissioner will probably be appointed.

Republican Rejoicings at Oswego.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Nov. 15.

The Republicans are to-night celebrating their victory in the city, county, State and nation. A hundred guns were fired and many of the principal places of business and private residences were illuminated. The Wide-Awakes are parading the streets and the city is ablaze with fireworks.

Destructive Fire at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Nov. 15.

The soap, oil and candle factory, at the junction of Market-street and Chauteau-avenue, three miles west of the city, was burned last evening. The distance prevented the engines doing service. The combustible nature of the material, joined with a great scarcity of water, rendered the efforts to save the building fruitless. Loss estimated at $80,000; partially insured.

The Adams Express Robbery.

DANBURY, Conn., Thursday, Nov. 15.

The three men who were arrested on suspicion of being connected with the throwing off of the safe of Adams' Express from the New-Haven cars last April were admitted to bail to-day by Judge BUTLER in the sum of $12,000 each.

New-Jersey Sabbath-School Convention.

NEWARK, Thursday, Nov. 15.

The New-Jersey Sabbath-School Convention is in session in the First Reformed Dutch Church in this city. About 800 delegates are present, Hon. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN presiding. The object is to create additional interest in the cause of Sunday-Schools throughout the State.

Flora Temple Wins Again.

DANBURY, Conn., Thursday, Nov. 15.

About 1,500 people assembled at Kenosia trotting park to-day to witness the trot between *Flora Temple* and *Widow McKee*. The trot was mile heats, best three in five. *Flora* won; time—2:30, 2:37, and 2:33.

Accident to the James Adger.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Nov. 14.

The steamship *James Adger*, from New-York, has arrived, and reports being run into by a schooner, (name unknown) of about 120 tons, on Saturday night, off Absecom; the schooner is supposed to have sunk. The *Adger* sustained but trifling damage.

The United States Steamer Seminole.

BOSTON, Thursday, Nov. 15,

Letters received here from Pernambuco *via* England Oct. 14, report United States steamer *Seminole*, from Maranham, arrived Oct. 13, and left the following day for Rio de Janeiro.

Sympathy with the Sixty-ninth.

BOSTON, Thursday, Nov. 15.

A meeting of Irish citizens is to be held, to-morrow, to show sympathy for Col. CORCORAN in his refusal to join in the ovation in New-York to the Prince of Wales.

Suspension of Platner & Smith.

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., Thursday, Nov. 15.

Messrs. PLATNER & SMITH, large paper manufacturers of Lee, Mass., suspended payment to-day.

ADDITIONAL ELECTION RETURNS.

NEW-YORK.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY (OFFICIAL.)

The following is the official vote of Westchester County:

Electors—Democratic—(Bronson) 8,081; Republican, (Putnam) 6,767.

Governor—Kelly, (Dem.) 7,210; Morgan, (Rep.) 6,765; Brady, (Breck. Dem.) 809.

Congress—Haight, (Dem.) 7,615; Nelson, (Rep.) 7,125; Husbrouck, 84.

Assembly—First District—McDermott, (Breck. Dem.) 1,944; Tallman, (Doug. Dem.) 1,004; Flagg, (Rep.) 1,885. Second District—Odell, (Dem.) 2,756; Hopper, (Rep.) 2,059. Third District—Marshall, (Union) 2,361; Camp, (Rep.) 2,867.

VIRGINIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Thursday, Nov. 15.

The *Gazette* has returns from 147 counties. They give BELL 472 majority. The remaining counties gave LETCHER 178.

From Mexico.

PARTICULARS OF THE CAPTURE OF GUADALAJARA.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Nov. 8.

By the Spanish mail steamship *Union*, at Havana, we have news from Vera Cruz to the 26th ult., and the City of Mexico to the 20th. The assault and capture of the City of Guadalajara took place on the 15th. A letter says that the assault was made at six different points, in columns of 1,500 men each; that the combat was a bloody one, and the works of the enemy taken only at the point of the bayonet.

The same letter states that Gen. CASTILLO and seventy-two other officers who fell into the hands of ORTEGA as prisoners, were afterwards shot. The reason assigned is, that their resistance was obstinate and bloody beyond the recognized laws of war. The news, however, would seem to want confirmation. The letter, however, says that official accounts had been received by MIRAMON to this effect.

The *Picayune* of the 9th adds:

"A private letter received in this city yesterday, from the highest authority at Vera Cruz, confirms the accounts we have already published of the massacre at Guadalajara. Among other things, it is said that a mine was sprung upon the Liberals, in their assault upon the city, and five hundred of their number were instantly killed. So far, however, from arresting their progress, this only infuriated them the more, and forcing their way in by six different breaches at the same time, they bayoneted the enemy at their works and slaughtered all who stood in their way. The execution of the opposing General, CASTILLO, and his officers, is doubtless to be attributed to this infuriated spirit.

The same writer says that Gen. MARQUES, at the head of some 4,000 to 5,000 Reactionary troops, had occupied Queretaro. He adds that before the evacuation of the town by the Liberals, they seized all the church plate they could lay their hands on, from which they realized something like $100,000.

At the City of Mexico, no actual change had taken place up to the 20th, our latest date; but it was generally believed at Vera Cruz that there would be no protracted resistance on the approach of the Constitutional Army. All parties were alike averse to a renewal of the bloody scenes of Tacubaya."

CANAL TOLLS—INCREASE.	
Amount received for tolls for the first week in November, 1860	$1,180,507 30
Do. in 1859	77,820 24
Increase in 1860	$34,201 12
Amount received from the opening of navigation to and including the first week in November, 1860	$2,705,824 05
Do. in 1859	1,525,256 75
Increase in 1860	$1,180,567 30

—The young ladies in Mount Holyoke Female Seminary, at South Hadley, Mass., extemporized a Wide-Awake display on hearing of Mr. Lincoln's election. About 250 of them provided themselves with lamps and marched through the entire building, from the basement to the fourth story. About 30, who were supporters of Mr. Douglas, did all they could to blow out the lamps, but without effect. Next day these disappointed ones appeared at table dressed in deep mourning, to signify their grief at the "Little Giant's" defeat.

—Hon. Erastus Corning left Albany on Thursday last, to look after the Burch divorce case, now progressing in Illinois, and in the result of which an adopted daughter feels a deep interest.

Amusements.

Rebecca's dress was not quite ready, so "La Juive" has been postponed at the Academy from the 12th to the 20th or 30th, sooner or later, perhaps later. To-morrow and to-morrow. Precision in opening and shutting opera houses in Europe, where a manager would as soon leave the gay and festive world by suicide outright as to leave it in the lurch by a broken promise, is not calculated among the moralities of the Irving-place Muse. A general looseness of action, comporting with the indifference of the public, marks there the days and dates of harmonious matters and things. Mr. ULLMAN says he will begin such a date, and parades ities and singers, and much rhetoric, to set off his diamond stock; but the singers who have to cross the broad Atlantic may not arrive, or, having arrived, give a fresh turn to the financial screw, or wish for a little more security, or some serpent or other gets into the Paradise of music, and there is the devil to pay. Certainly, with the uncertainty of musical supplies from a distant transoceanic land, speaking a strange tongue and full of home-sick fancies, operatic management is no sinecure. Then again, the reserved right of *prime donne* and *primi nonins* to fall ill, to have liver and lights most dreadfully diseased at the shortest notice, interferes sadly with the managerial precisions, a thing not practicable abroad—for when singers try to sham to that tune persistently, they go to Sing Sing until they recover. With these comparative anatomies, and this interpretation before us of the several effects of republican and monarchical institutions on the larynx, pharynx, glottis, epiglottis and lungs, we may appreciate the condition of a manager here as to ability or inability to get his troops into action with given certainty at any time. Then when the season does commence, we are promised several operas, almost as good as new, masterpieces demanding all the resources of the lyric stage. We wait and look for them, and are at last told that Signor Tamberlik or Signora Somebody is coming! So runs the operatic world away.

In dramatic matters the opening nights of last week were nights of chartered dullness. On Wednesday the rainbow of peace smiled away the election storm, at least in our calm Northern clime, and since then things theatrical have looked bright again. The feature of last week was unquestionably the production of "Romeo and Juliet" at the Winter Garden, with the first regular appearance in New-York of Mrs. BOWERS. SHAKESPEARE'S plays hitherto, owing to the large terms required by "the stars," to whose engagements their production is now principally confined, and owing to the few nights which each piece is represented, not rendering outlay remunerative,—have been necessarily produced stripped of all that gives coloring to the picture and drapery to the figures. In "Romeo and Juliet," even above most others, a suitable surrounding of scenery is an essential to success. The stately palace, the terraced garden, and the glittering fountain, are requisite to convey a correct idea of the manner and fashions of the hour in which the play is laid. The poetry of the story is enhanced by surrounding it with those beautiful accessories which relieve its gloom of some of its deep shades. As far as such beauty of surrounding is concerned, the play has been produced at the Winter Garden in a form nearer to perfection han it has been at least for many years here, and reflects great credit on the stage direction of Mr. FERNBRICKS and the scenic pencil of Mr. HAYES.

The only living *Romeo* now was THE *Romeo*. Generally mankind do not love to see a woman acting the part and wearing the garb of a man. And this instinct, like all popular instincts, is correct. But there is in the delicacy and gentleness of *Romeo's* character something which requires a woman to represent it, and unfits almost every man for its personation. The luscious language which draws its rich lascivious color from the fiery blood of Young Italy, sounds ridiculous falongside of the rather *blasé* sensible style of love-making of Young New-York, and here seems strange on the lips of a man. But in Italy, and above all, bits of Italy in Verona, the theatre of the delightful, the scene of Love's revels and Fancy's arts, the sun which makes the field beam with voluptuous verdure, and the juicy date, and mellow fig, and luscious grape, spring forth in luxuriance, is too universal in its sway to impress skies, plants and waters, and not fix its fiery image on man. That mark it left on *Romeo*. Hence in our latitudes *Romeo* is, perhaps, the most difficult character to represent in the whole range of the drama, and we know no one now who can play the part but Miss CUSHMAN. At times she may seem too restless and full of action. But it is necessary to be so to relieve the character from that languid, sickly hue, so falsely given to it. In Miss CUSHMAN'S picture of *Romeo* there is nothing sickly, or subtle, or morbid. It is the love of a young, glowing, unreflecting Italian, rich in passion and tenderness, and yet in its hottest glow chastened with delicacy—a love not of mere sensuality, but of sensuality spiritualized by imagination, and revelling in the frankness of unhesitating trust. It is such a love as manifests itself where the imagination is ardent, the blood hot, and the soul refined—such a love as God made in Italy.

Of the *Juliet* of Mrs. BOWERS, who has found so happy an opportunity to leap with a bound into the good opinion and affections of New-York, it is sufficient to say it was a worthy companion picture to Miss CUSHMAN'S *Romeo*. In the first and second acts she blends most happily that tenderness which belongs to the character, with the innocent, graceful joyousness which should convey her then happy state of mind, and her balcony scene was a piece of warm, lovely, enthusiastic nature. In the after acts, she, is many scenes, electrified the audience by the noble upheaving of a loving woman's soul, which clothed her every word with effect. No actress who has appeared on our boards for a long time has produced so great an impression. Without being pretty, she has about her a certain fascinating "*Je ne sais quoi*," which is still more winning; has a rich, mellow and womanly voice, and an excellent elocution. She has been called, each night, several times before the curtain to receive from New-York a new laurel in the wreath she had already won in Philadelphia. The play will probably, owing to the large houses it has attracted, be run through the entire week.

At LAURA KEENE'S "Physic and Fancy" has not drawn so well as its intrinsic merit deserves. The fact of it is, the day for MOLIERE'S and the genteel comedies of that date has passed away. It is true the vices which give point to his keen and polished satire are still the same, but they have assumed other dress and form. They require, too, artists of the very highest caste to represent them. Many of the characters of the pure genteel comedy are such airy nothings—mere abstractions of the modes of the day—that there is nothing for a mechanical grasp to lay hold of; it is like attempting to embody evanescence, to mimic the wave of a feather or the flutter of a fan. Whim, lightness, address—a genius for trifles—the practical wit of manner, the air of grace and gaiety, no more to be acquired than the highest intellectual gifts, are essential to vivify those creatures of artificial life. Not even the wit and vivacity of MOLIERE or CONGREVE can charm from the mouth of an ordinary player. We see the grub instead of the butterfly. The day of genteel comedy is gone by. The writers who originated, the actors who realized, and the audience who relished these creations, are alike passed away with the state of society that produced them. We are therefore happy to learn that Miss KEENE has her new burlesque in a state bordering on readiness. We understand it is in a great measure of the school of the European festival-time pieces, having no connected plot, but relying on scenic picture, mechanical effects, and good music for success. With Mr. BAKER it is sure to have the last quality.

At Niblo's and Wallack's the cry around the walls is "all goes well." Mr. FORREST, as *Othello*, still gathers in the public in his giant grasp, and plays the Moor through the whole week; and the keenest telescope cannot descry in the distance the spot on which "Playing with Fire" will lay down its attraction and say "I have done." Mr. DAVENPORT'S benefit came off at the New Bowery on Friday night, and spite of storm, though not quite the size of a camel, one might as well strive to get through the eye of a needle as enter in. We understand it is the intention of Mr. DAVENPORT to take complimentary benefits at all the leading cities on his way South. Speaking of his intention, some days since, to pay a professional visit to England, a rival (?) artist with pleasant raillery remarked: "he had no business over there unless he could take with him a fire company and a couple of bar rooms!" Mr. DAVENPORT owes this artist one, and doubtless will pay it at a favorable time.

The Old Bowery seems again to have put on all the freshness of attraction and to have renewed its youth, like an eagle and birds of that kind. The enchanters who have worked this miracle are Messrs. SPALDING and ROGERS, already well-known for wonders worked down South. They offer an infinity of attractions, equestrianism, ballet and pantomime, and find, consequently, an infinity of customers. Their lease is for one year, with a privilege of extension to three. If properly managed, as it promises to be, there is no reason why it should not become like the Paris Cirque, a permanent pleasure.

BARNUM came this week, like the Goddess of Plenty, with a horn of abundance, scattering bounties with open hand. On his thumb he carried those Mabbish wonders, the Aztec children, and every finger bore its particular delight. "Joseph and His Brethren" went back to the land of Canaan, and have been replaced by "Rose Eisner," founded on one of BONNER'S *Ledger* stories. No two B's in this busy hive ever gathered honey for their combs with more wise and tireless industry than those great B's, BARNUM and BONNER. BARNUM'S advertisements and bills even are an attraction, and in the intervals of performance, not as at other theatres where the *entr'acte* hums prevails, charming Peorian people may be seen poring with entranced attention over concoctions which rival in richness of imagination and profuseness of imagery the celebrated auctioneering manifestoes of GEORGE ROBBINS or the pictured page of LIVY.

The popularity of "Our American Cousin," written by Mr. TOM TAYLOR, an Englishman, has called forth a sequel from the pen of an American dramatist, Mr. CHARLES GAYLER, of our City. He has written for Mr. SOTHERN, the original *Lord Dundreary*, a play called "Our American Cousin at Home," which has been produced with marked success in Buffalo, and will probably be shortly presented in New-York. The character of *Lord Dundreary* is played, as before, by Mr. SOTHERN. The Buffalo Press speak of it in very favorable terms. Its merit, as we understand, consists in the displayal of the ridiculous positions in which *Lord Dundreary* is placed, or rather places himself, in his attempt, through "those eye-glasses," and with the aid of his peculiar walk, and with "that sneeze," to investigate American society and American institutions. As *Mr. Asa Trenchard* was so well received when "Our American Cousin" went to London, it is fitting that the same gentleman,—and our esteemed friend, Mr. JEFFERSON, will retain the part,—should be equally well received on his return, as no doubt he will be.

The London papers bring us good accounts of the success of BUCKLEY'S Negro Minstrels in London, where minstrelsy seems to be advancing to an "institution." Here, in New-York, it was somewhat on the decline, till Messrs. HOOLEY, CAMPBELL & GRIFFIN undertook, at Niblo's Saloon, to produce an entertainment of a kind, which should be not only free from any approach to vulgarity, which could offend the most fastidious, but should also possess superior merits, in an artistic point of view, to any similar entertainments yet offered to the public. The consequence is, that they are nightly crowded with a most respectable audience.

The astute and accomplished lawyer, Mr. HENRY CRAM, has been making a brilliant foray against those nests of nastiness and naughtiness yclept "Concert Halls," whose attractions are sufficiently signified by their advertisements of "the prettiest waiter girls in town," and which are a nightly disgrace to Broadway and its adjacent streets. On TARQUIN'S principle, he commenced with the tallest poppies and compelled the eldest born of these nuisances, the "Melodeon," to take out a license of $400 and its first proprietor to finally flee the town. He also compelled Messrs. ANDERSON & SHIPLEY, of the National Concert Saloon, in Chatham-street, Messrs. FOX & CURRAN, of Canterbury Hall, and Messrs. BUTLER & SMITH, of the Art Union, to pay a license of $500, and probably under a severe measure of the Legislature next Winter, will merit still more the gratitude of the public by sweeping those nuisances entirely away.

On the other side, Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES MATHEWS have returned from a tour in Italy, and fixed their Winter quarters at Drury Lane. Mr. BROUGHAM'S attraction seems to flag at the Haymarket. Mr. BOURCICAULT has written over to engage Mr. CHARLES FISHER and Mr. GEORGE JAMESON, for the Adelphi, the latter to play his celebrated part of *Pete*, in the "Octaroon." The "Colleen Bawn" has been brought out by this time at the Porte St. Martin, in Paris. It appears that Mrs. JOHN WOOD did not visit England with the view of playing an engagement. She is on a pleasure tour, and purposes visiting Paris, Vienna and Berlin. Her last letters were from Dublin, and it is not probable she will perform until her return here. Mr. NEAFFIE was being much admired in a small manufacturing town in the north of England.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 29th-st., 2d-av.; and 29th-st., New-York.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
PRICE REDUCED FULL 25 PER CENT.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York,
No. 183 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Wheeler & Wilson's
SEWING MACHINES,
WITH IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENTS,
AT REDUCED PRICES,
OFFICE NO. 505 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Radical Cure of Hernia.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & Co., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss to all cases of rupture, however complicated. A visit to their establishment will satisfy patients or their physicians that he is prepared to treat all cases requiring mechanical surgery with skill and success. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic stockings for varicose veins, Female Supporters, Shoulder Braces, improved suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities.

The Charles Frodsham Watch.
TIFFANY & CO., NO. 550 BROADWAY,
SOLE AGENTS IN NEW-YORK.
Persons wishing to procure this most reliable pocket time-piece, the celebrated Watch, indorsed by the British Admiralty, distinguished by the first awards of the London and Paris Expositions, and more recently by the Grand Russian Medal of Honor, can only be sure of a genuine article by purchasing at the above-named authorized depot.

The Greatest "Discovery of the Age."—Dr. TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment, for the cure of dysentery, croup, cholera, colic, rheumatism, &c. No one should be without this valuable remedy. Every bottle is warranted. Sold by all the druggists and storekeepers. Depot, No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Price, 25 and 50 cents.

Batchelor's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; so staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

White, the Hatter, has now on hand a large stock of Hats, Caps and Furs, of the LATEST FASHION. WHITE'S DRESS HATS ARE SUPERB. Ladies purchasing Furs should not fail to call first at No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Fathers and Mothers, bring your Boys to the Great Ready-made Clothing Establishment, DR GROOT'S GRANITE HALL, No. 142 Fulton-st., between Nassau and Broadway. MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

"A Beautiful Complexion" is desired by all Ladies. Use PHALON'S "Snow-white Oriental Cream." This article is without a rival as a beautifier of the skin and complexion. Sold by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers in the United States. Price, 50 cents per bottle.

The Stereoscopic Emporium—*WHOLESALE and Retail*,—E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

Furs retailed at wholesale prices at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

The Illusive Wig, an entire novelty, comprising every improvement. Partings unstainable. No turning up behind. Factory No. 290 Broadway, next to A. T. Stewart's.

Shaker-knit and Scotch Wool Under-garments, all sizes, at McLAUGHLIN'S Shirt Manufactory, No. 359 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray. Shirts made to measure.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!! GLASS SHADES, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depot No. 72 Platt-st.

William Taylor's New Saloon,
NO. 645 BROADWAY,
Refreshments of all kinds can be here obtained by ladies and gentlemen at all hours of the day and evening.

Mink Furs retailed at wholesale prices, by GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Ladies' Balmoral and Cloth Button Boots, India Rubbers, &c., with Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes, of all styles and prices, at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 367 Canal-st.

Russian and Hudson Bay Sable Furs—At GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

Keep Cool.
The POLAR REFRIGERATOR, with FILTER and WATER COOLER combined, is the best provision preserver in the world. BARTLETT & LESLEY, No. 428 Broadway.

Children's Furs retailed at wholesale prices, by GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BARNETT—CODNEY.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 14, at Christ Church, by Rev. Dr. E. H. Canfield, GEORGE W. BARNETT to VIRGINIA ADELAIDE CODNEY.

WARD—CHADWELL.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 8, by Rev. Geo. Packard, of Lawrence, Mass., E. H. WARD, of New-York, to SUSIE L., only daughter of the late Ivory Chadwell, Esq., of Lynn, Mass.

☞ Massachusetts papers please copy.

BROKAW—GOULD.—In Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 14, by Rev. Dr. Nichols, ISAAC V. BROKAW, of New-York, to Miss ELLIS, daughter of Joseph Gould, Esq., of the former place.

JOHNSTON—PEABODY.—In Yonkers, at the house of Josiah Rich, Esq., on Wednesday, Nov 14, by Rev. Dr. Burchard, Mr. JAMES JOHNSTON, of this City, to MARTHA, daughter of the late R. H. Peabody, of Keesville, N. Y.

DIED.

STUYVESANT.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 15, PETER STUYVESANT, in the 65th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, at St. Marks Church, in the Bowery, on Saturday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, without further notice.

CANDEE.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 15, ELIZA M., infant daughter of John N. and Priscilla H. Candee, aged 2 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 140 West 37th-st., this (Friday) morning, at 10 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Poughkeepsie for interment.

MANSFIELD.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 14, after a lingering illness, FRANCES C. MANSFIELD.

Funeral services will be held on Saturday, 17th inst., at 1 o'clock, at St. Stephen's Church, corner of Broome and Christie sts. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Church, without further invitation.

"Forever with the Lord."

SMITH.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Nov. 15, Mrs. ELIZABETH SMITH, relict of the late Thomas M. Smith.

Her friends, and those of her brother in-law, James Kelly, also of her nephews, John J. Kelly and James Farey, are requested to attend her funeral, from No. 44 West 34th-st., on Saturday, Nov. 17, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

GLEESON.—On Thursday morning, Nov. 15, after a short illness, Mr. MICHAEL GLEESON, in the 53d year of his age.

His remains have been taken to Albany for interment.

YOUNG.—On Thursday, Nov. 15, of disease of the heart, Mrs. JANE D. SARSFIELD, wife of Capt. Edward Young, in the 54th year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to Philadelphia on Saturday morning.

☞ Charleston and New-Orleans papers please copy.

WORTH.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 14, of scarlet fever, JOHN THOMAS, son of John S. and Caroline T. Worth, aged 16 year and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 386 Sackett-st., at 1 o'clock P. M., on Friday, 16th inst., without further invitation.

MITCHELL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 14, at the residence of her brother in-law, Charles H. Townsend, No. 140 Oxford-st., ELIZABETH GREEN, youngest daughter of the late Rev. W. H. Mitchell, formerly of Charleston, S. C.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, at the Church of the Messiah, in Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, between Myrtle and Fulton avs., on Friday, Nov. 16, at 2 P. M., without further invitation.

GALE.—In Elizabethport, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 14, GILBERT B. GALE, Esq., in the 64th year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, Elizabeth-av., Elizabethport, without further invitation. Steamer for Elizabethport leaves Pier No. 2 North River, at 11 A. M., and returns at 4½ P. M.

LEWIS.—In Greenwich, Conn., on Wednesday, Nov. 14, at her residence, Miss SARAH LEWIS, daughter of the late Rev. Isaac Lewis, Sr., D. D., aged 76 years.

The funeral services will take place on Friday, Nov. 16, at 2 P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend. Cars leave the New-Haven Railroad Depot, 27th-st., at 12 o'clock.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINE.

In the TIMES of Oct. 17 is a paragraph giving an account of the explosion at Collinsville, Ind., of a small portable steam engine, recently put up, causing the instant death of three persons, the mutilation and lingering death of two others, and severely scalding several bystanders.

Now, there is nothing which a "small portable steam-engine" can do which may not be done by Ericsson's Caloric Engine, EXCEPT exploding with this shocking destruction of life and limb.

DIARY OF STEAM BOILER EXPLOSIONS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 23.—The boiler of Chemical Works exploded, demolishing a portion of the wall, and seriously injuring two persons.

LEE, Mass., Oct. 24.—A boiler of Platner & Smith's NEW Paper Mill exploded, seriously and probably fatally injuring John Dutcher, of Kent, Connecticut. Damage to property, $6,000.

LOWELL, Mass., Oct. 24.—The boiler for heating Suffolk Mill exploded, killing Walter W. Briggs, assistant-engineer, and severely injuring C. C. Stearns, engineer.

It will be observed that the above explosions, reported since the date of the foregoing advertisement, occurred in first-class establishments, and in one instance a new establishment.

From the London News, of Oct. 20, 1860.

A dreadful accident occurred last week on the Lake of Garda. The boiler of a gun-boat, which has been running regularly from Salo to Simoné, on the opposite shore exploded, and *eighty* persons were thrown into the Lake. Only the Captain and some of the crew were saved. The whole family of Count Guerrieri, of Verona, comprising *eight persons*, were lost; and the family of Count Avrighi, of Salo, suffered the same fate. The number of victims is *about seventy*.

Oct. 31.—The boiler on the steamer *H. R. W. Hill*, bound from Memphis to New-Orleans, exploded—thirty persons were killed and forty or fifty scalded.

NEW-HAVEN, Nov. 2.—The boiler of the factory of Dan & Brothers, makers of the wood-work of carriages, exploded, tearing away a portion of the building, and badly injuring several persons. One boy named John Kane had his skull fatally fractured. Two others were badly scalded—another badly injured. A boy named Rice is supposed to be buried under the ruins. The cause of the explosion is unknown. The canal and railroad track are covered with ruins.

INSURANCE.

In consequence of the entire safety of the Caloric Engine, the erection of one in any building does not affect the rate of insurance. A steam-engine raises the rate from two per cent. to a figure that amounts to an absolute prohibition. The saving on insurance will go far in a twelvemonth towards paying for a Caloric Engine in buildings where there is but a moderate amount of property.

WATER.

The Caloric Engine requires no water. This fact will become one of vast importance to the users of power in this City the moment that the resort to the Water Meter—which will shortly become imperatively necessary—enables the Croton Board to levy a tax on consumers proportioned to the consumption.

TESTIMONIAL.

A Board of Practical Engineers of the Massachusetts Charitable Association have just awarded a gold medal to an Ericsson Caloric Engine exhibited at their recent Fair in Faneuil Hall, Boston.

FOR SALE IN NUMBERS OR BY THE SINGLE ENGINE, AT
NO. 164 DUANE-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY, AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class No. 515, Nov. 15, 1860.
46, 39, 70, 50, 62, 32, 57, 10, 7, 65, 3, 26, 12.

Class No. 546, Nov. 15, 1860.
57, 67, 26, 48, 21, 43, 35, 29, 70, 72, 30, 20, 52, 23.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Nov. 15, 1860.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the onth, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

RICH CARPETING.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.,
FALL IMPORTATIONS OF CHOICE STYLES
MEDALLIONS, VELVETS, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS,
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN OIL-CLOTHS, &c., &c.
Best styles English VELVETS, $1 25 to $1 60 per yard.
Best styles English TAPESTRY, 80c. to $1 per yard.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, &c.
CERTAIN CURE AND PREVENTIVE,
Hegeman's & Co.'s Camphor Ice with Glycerine. If used as directed will keep the skin soft in the coldest weather. Only 25 cents. Sent by mail for 30 cents.
HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

STODART PIANOS
GRAND, SQUARE AND PICCOLO.
The best manufactured.
Warerooms,
No. 506 Broadway.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP used in season NEVER FAILS TO CURE ALL diseases with which children are affected during the process of teething. For the nervous Affections, Convulsions, Fevers, Inflammation of the Bowels, &c., that attend this period of children, she recommends it as sure to produce the desired effect—giving rest to the mother and relief and health to the infant.

USEFUL AND ECONOMICAL.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S Benzine for the instant removal of grease spots, paints, &c., &c., and for cleaning gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., equal to new, without injury to color or fabric. Sold by druggists; only 25 cents per bottle. See that you get the genuine article.

RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS.
THE BEST PURGATIVE MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS are never more urgently needed than in the Fall. The rich fruits and indigestible vegetables of Autumn disorder and weaken the bowels, and the cold nights produce sudden chills, by which the circulation is thrown out of balance, and the stomach, liver and lungs, partially paralyzed. To restore these functions, and fit the body to withstand the inclemency of Winter, a course of this great aperient, alterative and tonic, is absolutely necessary. It is the only cathartic in the world which equalizes the circulation of the blood. All the mineral purgatives have a deadly contrary effect, and hence the fearful mercurial diseases.
Radway's Regulating Pills are the only vegetable substitute for Calomel, Mercury, Quinine—a dose of from four to six will secure. In the most urgent cases where these drugs are used—all the good effects which the physician expects to derive, without entailing upon the patient the horrid results of the presence of these poisons. One of Radway's Regulating Pills possesses more of the elements of health—and ten-fold the power over disease—than 10 of any other pills in use. 30 pills in each box.
Radway's Remedies are sold by Druggists everywhere.
RADWAY & CO., No. 23 John-st., New-York.

ICE AND WATER PITCHERS.
A new supply of these most useful and beautiful articles, more richly finished than any yet offered in this City, may now be seen at the old establishment of
LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

JOHN B. GOUGH IN BROOKLYN.
WILL LECTURE ON TEMPERANCE,
FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 16, 1860,
AT PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN.

MOREHEAD'S MAGIC EYE WATER.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
25 CENTS A BOTTLE.
D. C. MOREHEAD, M. D., No. 19 Walker-st., New-York.
☞ SOLD BY ALL GOOD DRUGGISTS.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.
UNUSUAL DEMAND
FOR
THE GOLD BRICK.
BY MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS.
NOW READY IN THE
NEW-YORK WEEKLY.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
PRICE 4 CENTS.

TO THE PUBLIC.
Our attention has been called to the following article in the editorial columns of the *Tribune* of this day:

"Henrys, Smith & Townsend have had lists printed of the names of all the merchants who contributed to the funds of the Committee of Fifteen, and the amount given. One merchant, who lives in the Twentieth Ward, voted the Republican ticket throughout, and yet gave the same Committee $300. On being asked to explain such apparent inconsistency, he replied that he voted in that way in order to save the election from going to the House of Representatives, and keeping the country in a hubbub, and that he gave the money as a cheap advertisement for Southern custom. He said, that Messrs. Henrys assured him that if he would give the money the name of his friend should be published all through the Southern States."

We have hitherto refrained from contradicting or noticing the numberless attacks that from day to day, during the last two months, have appeared in the *Tribune* and other partisan papers, believing and being assured that they were written for electioneering purposes; that they carried their contradiction upon their face, and were properly appreciated by this community; but we now, with reluctance, depart from this rule, and say in reference to the aforesaid article, whether emanating from the Editor of the *Tribune* or from any other person, it is a FALSEHOOD and A SLANDER.

There is not one word of truth in the charge, from the beginning to the end, in any shape or manner. No such list has been printed by us, nor by any other person to our knowledge. No such assurance has been given by us, or by any member of our firm, nor by any other person to our knowledge, and we pronounce the entire charge, as regards our firm, *false and malicious*.

HENRYS, SMITH & TOWNSE

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MAMMOTH FASHION-PLATE, CONTAINING SEVEN FIGURES.
GODEY FOR DECEMBER.
"BRIDES AND BRIDESMAIDS."

What shall be said of this fashion-plate? Can anything as splendid be produced by any magazine in England, France or America? We say, no! or, at least, we can say that it has not yet been done. We shall commence the year 1861 with them. While other magazines content themselves with giving two figures, we give seven; this will average 84 colored figures of fashions to 24 of other magazines. Owing to our immense edition, we had to seek some plan by which we could bring our fashions down to the latest period, and our subscribers can see the result. This is another of the great triumphs of machinery. We now present this fashion-plate as

THE BEST EVER PUBLISHED,

whether as regards design, engraving, grouping or coloring. Here is a picture colored! not a mere stiff, stuck-up fashion-plate, but a subject engraving,—as much so as any other engraving published in the book. The extra expense in publishing these double fashions is nearly $20,000 for one year.

"Christmas in the City," and "Christmas in the Country," are from two original pictures, designed expressly for Godey. There is not another magazine published anywhere that ever went to this expense; and Godey has given more than sixty engravings from original pictures.

FASHION-PLATES FOR 1861.

Let our subscribers look out for these magnificent double-sized colored fashions next year; they alone could not be got up and sold at 25 cents each.

THE MASONIC SONG.

The music in this number is the famous Masonic Song which has created such a furore when sung from the manuscript. It is now, for the first time, published in the Lady's Book. Every Mason ought to have a copy.

The author of "Miss Silmmins" will favor us next year with another humorous story.

Read "The Prince of Wales at Pennytown" in this number. Also, "B. Umber, Artist."

Have we done our duty? Has any magazine published 20 such engravings as we have given this year? Has any magazine given such fashion-plates? And yet, fine as they are, we can surpass them in 1861. Compare the literary matter of the Lady's Book with that of any other magazine.

For sale by all the dealers.

SABBATH-SCHOOL BELL NO. 2.—THE great success of SABBATH-SCHOOL BELL No. 1 (over a hundred thousand having been issued the first forty-four months of its publication) has induced the publisher to issue BELL No. 2, which is now ready. It contains some 40 pages more than Bell No. 1, and the price is only from $2 to $3 more per 100 copies. The music and words in Bell No. 2 are different from Bell No. 1. Orders have already been received for more than 30,000 copies. Price, in paper covers, 16 cents, postage 3 cents; bound, 25 cents, $18 per 100. Elegantly bound, embossed gilt, 30 cents; $28 per 100, postage 6 cents.

HORACE WATERS, Agent,
No. 333 Broadway, New-York, Publisher.

EVERYBODY, HIS WIFE, AND THE LADIES generally, are perfectly astonished when they purchase, at only five cents, Madame DEMOREST'S ILLUSTRATED REPORT OF THE FASHIONS, and wonder how it is possible that so much interesting and valuable information, with such a multitude of fine engravings, could be afforded at such an insignificant price. Well may they wonder. The secret is out. Extraordinary facilities! Furnishes extraordinary merit!! Produces extraordinary sales!!!

The trade supplied by ROSS & TOUSEY.

DRY GOODS.

369 SOLOMON & HART, 369
No. 369 Broadway,
UPHOLSTERERS, PAPER-HANGERS
and
INTERIOR DECORATORS,

Are now prepared to make from their large and extensive stock every style of

CURTAINS, DRAPERIES, LUMBREQUINS
And WINDOW SHADES,
AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITON.

Or will cut and retail at a small advance from cost their splendid assortment of

BROCATELS, SATINS, TAPESTRIES,
PLUSHES, DAMASKS, CHINTZES,
And GOLD and PAINTED WINDOW SHADES.

They have now ready for exhibition in their
PAPER-HANGING DEPARTMENT,
in addition to their large stock of Plain and Decorative Papers,
SEVERAL CASES OF CHOICE NOVELTIES,
just received from their house in Paris.

The special attention of families intending to ornament their
DRESSING-ROOMS, BOUDOIRS,
LIBRARIES, DINING ROOMS,
HALLS AND CHAMBERS,
is called to these beautiful goods, which they intend offering at
MODERATE PRICES.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

BARGAINS IN FINE CLOAKS!!!

We have just manufactured a large stock of
FASHIONABLE BEAVER CLOAKS,
of the finest materials and best styles, and offer them at retail for cash at great bargains. Cloaks made to order.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

FURS.
Mme. R. HARRIS & SON,
No. 571 Broadway, New-York.
Importers and Manufacturers,

Beg to inform their numerous friends that they have just opened, at No. 571 Broadway, the most beautiful, rich and newest assortment of Furs.

CHOICE FANCY FURS, NO. 49 BROADWAY.—The undersigned has opened his stock, comprising a variety of styles in Sable, Mink, and other choice Furs, which he offers low for cash, not exceeding wholesale prices, at retail.
SIGMOND GOGE, Practical Furrier, 49 Broadway.

WET BLACK SILKS.—NARROW AND WIDE, heavy and high Lustre, just received and for sale at a great reduction from regular prices by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

TEACHERS.

GOVERNESS WANTED.—A RESIDENT GOVerness, fully competent to continue the education of pupils (aged 16 and under, who are tolerably well advanced and thoroughly grounded) in the usual branches of an English education, French and music; must be an Episcopalian; a young English lady preferred; a suitable person will find a most desirable engagement and liberal salary. Address, with reference, TEACHER, Box No. 2,643 Post-office.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, BY A LADY, A situation as governess in a private family; she teaches English in all its branches, together with music, drawing and the rudiments of French; salary, moderate; no objection to go a short distance out of the City. Address E. L., or call at Howes' Confectionery, 46th-st. and 7th-av.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN OF A thorough education and experience, who is now teaching in one of the first families in the City, has leisure for a few more pupils in the classics, modern languages and English branches. Boys fitted for college, if desired. The best references given. Address D., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

A TEACHER.—WANTED, A MALE ASSISTANT in a select boarding school for boys. Apply by letter, state qualifications, salary expected, and a communicant of what church. WM. B. STOUGHTON, Summit, N. J. N. B.—Two more pupils can be accommodated in above school.

A SUCCESSFUL TEACHER OF Classics and English branches, whose time is partially occupied in some of the best schools in the City, desires additional employment in a school or family; best references given. Address INSTRUCTOR, Station D, Post-office, Bible House.

A FRENCH LADY WISHES A SITUATION IN a family; for more particulars, address FRENCH TEACHER, No. 26 East 20th-st., or inquire personally at the same place on Tuesday or Friday, from 10 to 12, A. M.

AS TEACHER.—A GRADUATE OF YALE, A teacher of experience, especially in the classics, wishes to obtain a situation. Address Box No. 1,893 New-Haven, Conn.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES TO TEACH the English branches and the rudiments of French and music, in a family or in a school; best of testimonials given. Address D. R. S., Box No. 3,103 Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

A CHILD'S NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS. Wanted, a girl 16 or 17 years of age, as child's nurse and seamstress; she must be neat and obliging, and give reference from her last place. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS salesman and manager for our retail upholstery and curtain department. Apply to A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

SALESMEN WANTED.—TWO OR THREE thoroughly experienced and competent salesmen for our wholesale department. None but those with an extensive acquaintance and influence with buyers in the Western and Northwestern States, and also the State of New-York, need apply. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal, corner Mercer-st.

ARTISTS WANTED—TO WORK IN WATER colors and India ink. None but those of thorough experience need apply. Address C. A., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

BOY WANTED—IN A RETAIL HARDWARE store, in the lower part of the City, one 14 or 15 years old, who resides with his parents. Address T. T., box No. 178 *Times* Office, giving age, residence, &c.

SALESWOMEN.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, IN a fancy-goods store, two saleswomen of experience and capability; one that can speak French or German preferred. Apply at F. E. SMITH'S, No. 727 Broadway.

CANVASSERS.—WANTED, CANVASSERS FOR a new book of great importance. Apply to A. PIRZ, No. 27 Bayard-st., a few doors east of the Bowery.

FURS.

FURS! FURS! FURS!—GREAT FUR EXCITEMENT AT P. H. PHILLIPS' FUR EMPORIUM, No. 279 Grand-st. Respectfully invites the attention of the ladies of New-York and vicinity to his extensive stock of rich and well selected Furs. This is now universally conceded to be the house for the most novel and fashionable Furs, together with tastefulness of style, quality and price, for which we defy competition. Ladies will do well to call on us before purchasing elsewhere, as we will sell a single set at wholesale price. Ladies have no idea the difference in our charges to those of Broadway or Maiden-lane. Remember the old-established
PATENT FUR MUFF EMPORIUM,
No. 279 Grand-st., New-York.

A PERSON IN POVERTY WOULD BE thankful to get embroidery on muslin or linen; she will give the best of references. Address C. L., Box No. 137 *Times* Office, for one month. The Lord loves them that have pity on the poor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE AMALGAMATION OF LANGUAGES.—There is a growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most expressive words of other languages, and after a while to incorporate them into our own; thus the word Cephalic, which is from the Greek, signifying "for the head," is now becoming popularized in connection with Mr. Spalding's great Headache remedy, but it will soon be used in a more general way, and the word Cephalic will become as common as Electrotype and many others whose distinction as foreign words has been worn away by common usage until they seem "native and to the manor born."

'ARDLY REALIZED.

Hi 'ad 'n 'orrible 'eadache this hafternoon, hand I stepped into the hapothecaries hand says hi to the man, "Can you hease me of an 'eadache?" "Does it hache 'ard," says 'e. "Exceedingly," says hi, hand upon that 'e gave me a Cephalic Pill, hand 'pon me 'onor it cured me so quick that I 'ardly realized I 'ad 'ad an 'eadache.

HEADACHE is the favorite sign by which nature makes known any deviation whatever from the natural state of the brain, and viewed in this light it may be looked on as a safeguard intended to give notice of disease which might otherwise escape attention, till too late to be remedied; and its indications should never be neglected. Headaches may be classed under two names viz.: Sympotomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly common and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases, among which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheumatism, and all febrile diseases. In its nervous form it is sympathetic of disease of the stomach constituting *sick headache*, of hepatic disease constituting *bilious headache*, of worms, constipation and other disorders of the bowels, as well as renal and uterine affections. Diseases of the heart are very frequently attended with Headaches. Anæmia and plethora are also affections which frequently occasion headache. Idiopathic Headache is also very common, being usually distinguished by the name of *nervous headache*, sometimes coming on suddenly in a state of apparently sound health and prostrating at once the mental and physical energies, and in other instances it comes on slowly, heralded by depression of spirits or acerbity of temper. In most instances the pain is in the front of the head, over one or both eyes, and sometimes provoking vomiting; under this class may also be named *Neuralgia*.

For the treatment of either class of Headache the Cephalic Pills have been found a sure and safe remedy, relieving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and by its subtle power eradicating the diseases of which Headache is the unerring index.

BRIDGET—Missus wants you to send her a box of Cephalic Glue—no, a bottle of Prepared Pills,—but I'm thinking that's not just it, naither; but perhaps ye'll be afther knowing what it is. Ye see she's nigh dead and gone with the Sick Headache, and wants some more of that same as relaived her before.

Druggist—You must mean Spalding's Cephalic Pills.

Bridget—Och! sure, now, and you've sed it. Here's the quarther, and giv me the Pills, and don't be all day about it, aither.

CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVENESS.

No one of the "many ills flesh is heir to" is so prevalent, so little understood, and so much neglected as costiveness. Often originating in carelessness or sedentary habits, it is regarded as a slight disorder of too little consequence to excite anxiety, while in reality it is the precursor and companion of many of the most fatal and dangerous diseases, and unless early eradicated it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the lighter evils of which costiveness is the usual attendant are Headache, Colic, Rheumatism, Foul Breath, Piles and others of like nature, while a long train of frightful diseases, such as Malignant Fevers, Abscesses, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Melancholy and Insanity, first indicate their presence in the system by this alarming symptom. Not unfrequently the diseases named originate in Constipation, but take on an independent existence unless the cause is eradicated in an early stage. From all these considerations, it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and no person should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Pills on the first appearance of the complaint, as their timely use will expel the insiduous approaches of disease, and destroy this dangerous foe to human life.

A REAL BLESSING.

Physician—Well, Mrs. Jones, how is that headache?

Mrs. Jones—Gone! Doctor, all gone; the pill you sent cured me in just twenty minutes, and I wish you would send more so that I can have them handy.

Physician—You can get them at any Druggist's. Call for Cephalic Pills: I find they never fail, and I recommend them in all cases of Headache.

Mrs. Jones—I shall send for a box directly, and shall tell all my suffering friends, for they are a *real blessing*.

TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS SAVED.—Mr. Spalding has sold two millions of bottles of his celebrated Prepared Glue, and it is estimated that each bottle saves at least ten dollars' worth of broken furniture, thus making an aggregate of twenty millions of dollars reclaimed from total loss by this valuable invention. Having made his Glue a household word, he now proposes to do the world still greater service by curing all the aching heads with his Cephalic Pills, and if they are as good as his Glue, Headaches will soon vanish away like snow in July.

OVER-EXCITEMENT, and the mental care and anxiety incident to close attention to business or study, are among the numerous causes of Nervous Headache. The disordered state of mind and body incident to this distressing complaint is a fatal blow to all energy and ambition. Sufferers by this disorder can always obtain speedy relief from these distressing attacks by using one of the Cephalic Pills whenever the symptoms appear. It quiets the overtasked brain, and soothes the strained and jarring nerves, and relaxes the tension of the stomach which always accompanies and aggravates the disordered condition of the brain.

FACT WORTH KNOWING.—Spalding's Cephalic Pills are a certain cure for Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Nervous Headache, Costiveness, and General Debility.

GREAT DISCOVERY.—Among the most important of all the great medical discoveries of this age may be considered the system of vaccination for protection from Small Pox, the Cephalic Pill for relief of Headache, and the use of Quinine for the prevention of Fevers, either of which is a sure specific, whose benefits will be experienced by suffering humanity long after their discoverers are forgotten.

Did you ever have the sick headache? Do you remember the throbbing temples, the fevered brow, the loathing and disgust at the sight of food How totally unfit you were for pleasure, conversation or study. One of the Cephalic Pills would have relieved you from all the suffering which you then experienced. For this and other purposes you should always have a box of them on and to use as occasion requires.

CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure Sick Headache!
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure Nervous Headache!
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure all kinds of Headache!

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels,—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on the Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; also will be obliging. Call at No. 2 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman a situation as chambermaid; willing to assist in washing and ironing; can produce the best City reference. Call at No. 9½ Frankfort-st., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young woman as chambermaid and to assist in the washing, or to do chamberwork and washing; has five years' City reference. Apply at 33 West 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation in a private family, by a respectable young Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or would take care of children and do plain sewing; good City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 34 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation in a small, quiet family, as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to do part of the washing and ironing; is neat and experienced. Good City reference. Call at No. 116 East 27th-st., near 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or would do chamberwork and take care of children; has the best of City reference. Can be seen to-day and Saturday, at No. 62 44th-av., near 10th-st., up stairs, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAIDS, &c.—SITUATIONS Wanted, by two respectable Protestant young women, one as chambermaid and waitress, and the other as chambermaid and nurse; have the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 39 8th-st., near Bowery.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing, by a young woman with the best of City reference. Apply at No. 409 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress or to assist in the washing, by a young woman with the best of City reference. Apply at No. 101 East 16th-st., front room, first floor, from 10 to 12 A. M.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman to do chamberwork and fine washing, or chamberwork and waiting; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 168 3d-av., for two days, in the fancy-store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young woman, as chambermaid and waiting, or chambermaid and assisting in washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 27 Grove-st., New-York.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation as chambermaid, or would take care of children; has lived in her last situation 9 years; everything can be said in her behalf. Call on, or address, No. 108 St. Mark's-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a very respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would be willing to assist in the washing; has the very best of City recommendations. Can be seen at No. 30 West 28th-st., her present employer's.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, by a respectable young girl, a situation in a private family as children's nurse; is an excellent fine sewer; has no objection to assist in the chamberwork; can come well recommended. Can be seen for two days at No. 139 West 13th-st., in the basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN AMERICAN PROTest woman, a situation as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; would take the entire charge of a dairy; has no objections to the country: can produce the best of City reference. Call or address, to-day and Saturday, at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a woman who understands the cooking of all kinds of meats and soups; is also a competent baker; can give good City reference. Can be seen all the week, if not engaged, at No. 256 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., top floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a Protestant woman of many years' experience; would like a permanent home in a small family, or would do housekeeping and make herself useful. Can be seen at No. 30 West Washington-place, corner 6th-av. City reference.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wishes a situation as first-class cook; understands boning, carving, and all kinds of cooking; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she lived four years. Can be seen at No. 158 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook, who understands all kinds of family cooking; has lived for seven years in one family; no objection to the country; excellent reference. Call at No. 910 Broadway, between 20th and 21st sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A highly respectable girl, as cook in a first-class American family; understands French and American cooking in all its branches. Call at No. 306 East 19th-st., for two days. Best City reference can be given.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant woman, as cook; is thoroughly acquainted with her business in all its branches: good City reference will be given. Apply at No. 77 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A competent young woman, as excellent cook; understands her business perfectly; has four years' City reference. Can be seen at No. 83 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 85 West 19th-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE German woman, a situation as cook, immediately, in a good family; understands French and American cooking thoroughly; apply to Mrs. LAWLESS, No. 89 West 11th-st., rear building, third story.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a competent woman, who has lived with some of the first families in the City for many years; the best of City references. Apply at No. 117 West 24th-st., front room, second story, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY AN experienced first-class cook; can give good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 202 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2nd avs., down stairs, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A COMpetent Protestant girl, as good cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Apply at No. 87 West 24th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED cook, a situation in a private family; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 212 7th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A PROfessed cook, who understands her business in all its branches; the best of City references given. Call at No. 2 Washington-square, east, one door above 4th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook; understands her business; is an excellent baker; the best of City reference from her last employers can be given; no objection to do part of the washing if required. Call at No. 1 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable woman, as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker, and understands her business well; has good reference from her last place; has no objection to go a short distance in the country with a respectable family. Apply at No. 135 East 11th-st., near 4th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron; is a good plain cook, and excellent washer and ironer; is a good baker; good City references given from her last place. Apply at No. 433 Hudson-st., rear building, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, a situation by two respectable girls, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; no objections to City or country; best of City reference if required. Call at No. 259 West 32d-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—AS A GOOD COOK AND TO wash and iron in a private family by a very competent girl, with good City reference; understands meats, poultry and game, soups, pastry and bread. Call, during two days, at No. 89 11th-st., west of 5th av., in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED AS cook, by a woman who is willing to assist in washing and ironing, or to take a place as chambermaid and waitress. To be seen at her present employer's, No. 77 East 22d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young woman; is a good cook, washer and ironer; good City reference given. Inquire at her present place, No. 50 East 37th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as cook; would have no objection to assist in washing and ironing. Best of reference given by her present employer. Call for three days at No. 47 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation in a small private family, to cook, wash and iron; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 130 Madison-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable girl, a situation in a small family as good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; good City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 42 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman, to do plain cooking, and to assist in the ironing and washing; the best City reference given. Inquire at No. 782 3d-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable young woman, to do plain cooking, and to assist in the ironing and washing; the best City reference given. Inquire at No. 782 3d-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOman, a situation as plain cook or chambermaid; is a good washer and ironer. Call or address No. 70 Charles-st., between Bleecker and 4th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl wants a situation as cook, first-rate washer and ironer; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 71 1st-st., second floor.

AS COOKS, CHAMBERMAIDS, WAITERS, &c.—Over 100 first-class servants, ready for situations, can be seen to-day at the "Select First-class Female Employment Agency," No. 284 4th-av., between 22d and 23d sts. Employers calling can see at once the advantages of this office, as none but nice, tidy, capable, obliging, well-recommended girls are taken, and of such there are more here than at any other place.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, by two respectable girls, situations; one as first-rate cook; is willing to do part of the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; they have best City reference. Call for two days at No. 79 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

COOKING.—DINNERS DRESSED IN THE FIRST style; first-rate at $2 a day, by Mrs. ELIZABETH WHITE, professed cook, No. 81 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable elderly woman as a good, plain cook, and a good baker of bread and biscuit; is willing to do the coarse part of the washing; good City reference from her last place. Inquire at No. 122 Amity-st., between Macdougal-st. and 6th-av.; to be seen for two days.

AS COOK AND CHAMBERMAID.—SITUAtions wanted by two respectable, steady, colored girls in City or country; one as first-class meat and pastry cook; will assist in washing; the other an excellent chambermaid and waitress. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS COOK—LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, SITUations by two respectable women, one as professed cook, and the other as laundress, in a gentleman's family. Apply at No. 80½ Bleecker-st., at the ladies' outfitting store.

AS DRESSMAKER—WANTED, BY A DRESSmaker of competency, the patronage of a few families by the week or day; terms reasonable, and satisfactory references given. Address, for two days, DRESSMAKER, Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

AS DRESSMAKER, &c.—A COMPETENT dressmaker and lady's maid wants a situation with a lady or family; understands cutting and fitting children's clothing, also family sewing of all kinds. City references. Can be seen at No. 279 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS EXPERIENCED SERVANTS.—THE LAdies, and employing public generally, can secure at our establishment the most respectable and reliable help of every description. Being 11 years established, it has become the resort of nearly every first-class servant in Brooklyn. A unusually large selection on hand every day, many of which have been known to the proprietors for a length of time, and are highly recommended.
MANNING & CO., No. 16 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable German young woman to cook, wash, iron, or general housework; has good reference. Call at 405 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

AS GENERAL SERVANTS.—ANY LADY DEsirous of procuring a really good, faithful servant girl to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework, with the best of references for sobriety, neatness and honesty, can be suited by calling at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A HOUSEkeeper's situation by a lady who thoroughly understands housekeeping; she is a strictly conscientious and industrious person, and would be willing to make herself useful; she can give the best of City reference. Call or address W. Y., for one week, at No. 124 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young English woman, to do general housework or chamberwork, or as waitress. Can be seen for two days at No. 101½ 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS INVALID ATTENDANT, &c.—WANTED, a situation by a Protestant Englishwoman as attendant upon an invalid lady, or child's nurse, or for any light work in a family; has been ten years in her present place. A note addressed to B. H. E., (her present employer,) Brooklyn, will secure an interview.

AS INVALID'S COMPANION AND ATTENDANT.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable middle-aged English woman, to take care of an invalid lady or to superintend in a small family, and take charge of two or three children; can give excellent references. Address A. B., No. 4 Hall-place, between 6th and 7th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable Protestant woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived in the best of private families; no objection to go into the country. Apply at No. 1 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable woman, as laundress, who thoroughly understands her business; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 204 East 19th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED BY A FIRST class laundress a situation in a gentleman's family; understands fine washing and French fluting. Best of city references. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 55 3d-av. between 10th an 1 11th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a Protestant young woman, as laundress in a private family; is willing to assist in chamberwork if needed; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS laundress, by a respectable girl, and has no objection to assist in the chamberwork; is a good washer and ironer, and has the best of City references. Apply at No. 40 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Inquire for 2 days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant young woman, a situation as laundress; she perfectly understands French fluting, &c.; has excellent City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable Protestant woman, as laundress or chambermaid, and to assist in fine washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 69 West 17th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE WOman, a situation as nurse; has been in that capacity for the last 14 years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 76 4th-av., corner of 10th-st., in the fancy-goods store.

AS NURSE.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT GIRL wants a situation as nurse; can take charge of an infant; can bring up with bottle if required. Willing to travel. Good City reference. Can be seen all the week at her present employer's, No. 136 30th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class nurse, by a competent young woman; can take entire charge of a baby from birth: has lived in a City family for five years, to which she refers. Call, for two days, at No. 236 10th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY AN AMERIcan woman accustomed to traveling and not get seasick, highly respectable, and capable of taking the charge of an infant, to go with a good family and take the care of a child; satisfactory reference will be given. Call on or address M. G., No. 174 West 20th-st., until engaged.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION TO take charge of an infant from its birth, and is a good plain sewer, and will travel with a lady: has good references; also, first-class waitress, or will go as chambermaid, and will assist in fine washing; has good City references; can be seen for two days, at No. 868 East 21st-st., a few doors from 2d-av., third floor, front room.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress by a Protestant girl; has no objection to travel; has City reference. Call at No. 17 East 14th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a competent young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting children's clothing in the neatest style; or would wait on an invalid lady; understands hairdressing and dress making; is perfectly competent of the above; best City reference given. Call at No. 91 12th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., until suited.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a competent young girl, as nurse and seamstress: is accustomed to the care of children; can embroider; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call or address at No. 208 East 19th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, back room, for two days. Has no objection to Brooklyn.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable English Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is willing to make herself useful; no objection to travel; is accustomed to traveling, and does not get sea-sick; good reference. Address No 146 Spring-st., between Wooster and Laurens sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a young woman as above; can do embroidery, chamberwork, sewing; no objection to do ladies' fine washing; best of City reference. Call at No. 88 West 20th-st.

AS NURSE—SEAMSTRESS—CHAMBERMAID.—Situations wanted by two girls, one as nurse and seamstress, and the other as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; have City reference. Can be seen at No. 99 East 16th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant young woman, as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing and embroidery; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines; no objection to assist with children, or light chamberwork; City reference given if required. Call at No. 165 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PERSON wishes a situation as seamstress, to work on embroidery; she is willing to take care of one or two children; she will make herself useful in anything when called upon; she has lived five years in her last place. Call at No. 243 7th-av., one pair of stairs, back room; can be seen for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION in a pleasant family for the balance of the Winter, by a young lady, to do sewing to compensate for her board; also understands operating Grover & Baker sewing machines. Inquire at Grover & Baker's sewing-machine store, No. 495 Broadway, up stairs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant girl, with best of City testimonials, a situation as seamstress and to assist in light housework; no objection to do fine washing. She can be seen for a few days at No. 160 West 23d-st

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young girl as seamstress and to do light chamberwork; would go out by the day to do sewing in a private family. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 199 East 13th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—SITUATION WANTed by a German girl, who speaks the German and English language fluently, as seamstress and lady's maid; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kind of family sewing neatly, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Call, or address Mrs. P. Smith, No. 122 East 48th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A SITUATION AS seamstress and lady's maid wanted, by one who has served in the above capacity. City references of the highest character. Would have no objection to go out to sew by the day. Apply at No. 590 3d-av., between 40th and 41st sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by an American girl, as seamstress, or nursery governess; can cut and fit children's clothes, or do light chamberwork. Can be seen at her present employer's, for two or three days, No. 220 West 30th-st., near 8th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A GEneel girl with three years City reference, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid; does all styles of fancy sewing; is quick at the needle; makes shirts; will go by the week or month. Call or address 216 East 23d-st.

AS WAITRESS.—A MOST RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as waitress in a private family, or would assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 133 7th-av., on the first floor.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable girl as waitress; would have no objections to assist in the chamberwork; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 61 West 29th-st., below 6th-av., for two days.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS NOW ready for city or country—German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c.; capable, civil, active; at the largest Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady, No. 36 Bleecker, corner of 6th-av. Open from 7 in the morning to 7 in the evening.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY AN ACtive young woman, a situation as first-class waitress, or would do chamberwork, and make herself generally useful; best of City references. Apply at No. 13 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts., University-place.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waitress, by a young woman, with best of City reference. Call at No. 88 3d-av., between 12th and 13th sts. None but private families need apply.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, B

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEES' SALE OF
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
THE STOCK OF A
DEALER REMOVED FOR CONVENIENCE OF SALE.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on SATURDAY, 17th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, by order of the Assignee, the entire stock of a dealer removed for convenience of sale, embracing rosewood, black walnut and mahogany parlor suites, in various coverings, rosewood and mahogany chamber suites, dining-room furniture of various kinds, centre tables, etageres, sideboards, corner stands, sofas, easy chairs, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, lounges, bookcases wardrobes, mattresses, &c. The above stock is of superior quality, and is to be positively sold without reserve. By order of J. B. TEFFT, Assignee.

By LOCKWOOD BROS., Auctioneers, No. 45 Murray-st.

THIS DAY, AT 10 O'CLOCK.

IMPORTANT SALE OF BROCHE SHAWLS, REVERSABLE SHAWLS, FRENCH FLOWERS, WORSTED HOODS, SCARFS AND SHAWLS, WOOLEN HOSIERY, SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, KNITTED JACKETS, &c.

The Trade is invited.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF MAGNIFICENT LADIES' FURS, CARRIAGE ROBES, &c.

BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK,

At their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, THIS DAY, 16th inst., at 10½ o'clock, A. M., a very large assortment of the very richest furs, manufactured the present season, of the finest skins, by one of the largest houses in the trade, expressly for retail trade. They comprise

SEAL RUSSIAN SABLE, HUDSON BAY SABLE, MINK MARTEN, ROYAL ERMINE, all adapted for both ladies' and gentlemen's wear.

CAPES, CLOAKS, MUFFS, CUFFS, VICTORINES, PELERINES, TALMAS, CAPS, GLOVES.

Also, an entire stock of a large variety of elegant SLEIGH, CARRIAGE AND LAP ROBES, among which may be found rich and well-trimmed ROCKY MOUNTAIN WOLF,
VERY RICH GRIZZLY BEAR,
WHITE POLAR BEAR,
HUDSON BAY WOLF,
Wolf Robes, set in with Black Bear,
Beautiful French Genet and Coon Lap Robes.

In offering this sale to the public, we would state that every article sold will be warranted by us to be exactly as represented, entirely fresh goods, and free from moth. And we further give every purchaser the privilege to return, within three days after the sale, any article, should it not prove to be so. The attention of the ladies is particularly invited to this sale, as every lot will be peremptorily sold, without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at Auction on FRIDAY, Nov. 16, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 14 Washington-place, corner of 6th and South 6th sts., Brooklyn, E. D., household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloth, mahogany parlor suite, in hair cloth; rosewood centre tables, French plate pier and mantel mirrors, stair carpets and rods, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, bureaus and chairs, mahogany wardrobes, bookcases, hair and straw mattresses, bolsters and pillows, window curtains, window shades, gilt cornices, etageres, &c.; also, a large assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Nov. 17, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a pair of chestnut-colored carriage horses, about 16½ hands high, about 10 years old; very stylish drivers, kind and gentle; sold for want of use. Also, a family barouche, made to order, for one or two horses; calash top, pole and shafts in good order.

WINTER BLOOMING PLANTS AT AUCTION—On FRIDAY and SATURDAY, 16th and 17th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 9 John-st.—Sale comprises a choice lot of healthy plants, suitable for the parlor or greenhouse, from J. E. RAUCH, Florist, Brooklyn, L. I.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

ROCK COUNTY, WISCONSIN,
LANDS FOR SALE.

3,000 acres of rich prairie and heavily timbered land near the flourishing town of Janesville, Wis., for sale. These lands were selected for the present owner twenty-five years ago, as the best for agricultural purposes in Rock County, and this county is acknowledged to possess the richest lands in the State. They will be sold in such parcels as may be required, and the principal part of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years.

For further particulars, inquire of JOHN HOWE, Footville, Wis., on the premises, or to FOSTER & THOMSON, No. 69 Wall-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE, THE BEAUTIFUL and valuable property located on Fulton and Classon avs., extending through to Lefferts-st., being one of the most attractive and desirable residences in the vicinity of New-York or Brooklyn, and presenting great inducements to any gentleman in search of such advantages. The place comprises about 26 ordinary full sized lots, beautifully wooded and laid out, with a large and elegant house in superb order, with stable and every accommodation on the premises, and the whole surrounded by stone wall, built in the most thorough manner. For further information and permission to view the property, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT HARLEM.—A NEW BROWN-stone four-story house, with all the modern improvements, and in a fine location. Price $6,000. Also a new four-story frame house handsomely finished, and all the modern improvements. Price $4,000. Also some fine building lots on 120th-st., new steamboat landing, streets curbed, guttered and flagged, sewered, gas and water. Apply to S. B. KENYON, 3d-av. cor. 123d st.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—The well-established business stand, No. 148 Delancy st., and the adjoining property No. 150 Delancy-st. and No. 96 Suffolk-st., will be sold on easy terms. Apply to
JOHN L. RIKER, No. 10 Wall-st.,
Between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THREE TWO-STORY and basement brick houses on DeKalb-av., adjoining the corner of Skillman-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET.

A STORE AND DWELLING IN BROADWAY, between 17th and 18th sts., to let; a marble front store and dwelling in 6th-av., between 27th and 28th sts., to let; a brown-stone front store and dwelling in 6th-av., between 37th and 38th sts., to let. Owners having houses for sale or to let, cannot place their property in better or safer hands than KAVANAGH'S, who attends to his own business, and can give the most respectable references for promptness and regularity in making his returns. Apply to JOHN KAVANAGH, No. 778 6th-av.

TO LET—IN THE NEW BUILDING ON THE northeasterly corner of Broadway and Canal-st., the corner store and two adjoining stores; one fronting on Broadway and the other on Canal-st., with lofts and basements. Apply to P. DICKIE, from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M., on the premises.

FACTORY TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY brick building, 45 by 90 feet, with steam power and shafting, situated on 1st-st., adjoining the ferry at South 7th-st., Brooklyn. Apply at the ferry office, at foot of South 7th-st.

STORE TO LET—THE STORE NO. 231 WASHington-st., between Barclay and Robinson sts; a superior stand for the provision, grocery or fruit business. Possession given immediately. Inquire on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse-power. Also, lot of machinists' tools for sale.

TO LET.—THE STORE AND DWELLING NO. 35 Bond-st., together or separately. Inquire of C. L. MONELL, No. 54 Wall-st.

PART OF A BROADWAY STORE TO LET, in one of the best locations. Inquire at 415 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM WANTed, consisting of 25 or more acres of first-rate land, (some of it wood,) under good cultivation, having a thrifty apple orchard, and an ample supply of other fruits, and watered by a never-failing stream or spring that can be brought to the house, &c. The buildings must be ample, modern built, and in good order, well shaded, the whole protected by high land from the northwest wind. Located in a hilly region, near churches, good schools, railroad, &c., and not more than 36 miles from New-York. Price not over $14,000 for the 25 acres. Address A. A., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR A FIRST-CLASS brown-stone front house in 38th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., one, two or three medium-sized brick houses, in good order and in a respectable location—say, situated in the 8th or 9th Wards of this City. An exchange on a cash basis can be made by applying to JOHN KAVANAGH, No. 778 6th-av., between 45th and 46th sts.

COUNTRY PLACE WANTED.—WANTED TO rent, a place of 10 to 50 acres, with good house and barn, in a healthy location, not more than 25 miles from this City, Westchester County, near the Hudson, preferred. Address, with house, accommodations and rent, L. P., Lower Post office.

WANTED—FOR A PRIVATE SCHOOL, TWO parlors or one large room, between Cranberry and Montague sts., Brooklyn. Apply at No. 39 Pineapple-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN NORTH ORANGE, N. J.—It is pleasantly situated on Main-st.; is near a depôt; is two stories high, and is heated by a furnace; will be rented for 5 months from Dec. 1, for $200. Apply to T. G. FRENCH, No. 49 Cortlandt st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

[OFFICIAL.]
OHIO STATE LOAN—$6,400,000.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND OF THE STATE OF OHIO.
COLUMBUS, 28th August, 1860.

THE STATE OF OHIO DESIRES TO BORROW THE SUM OF SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, to be applied exclusively to the payment of that portion of the public debt redeemable at its pleasure after the 31st day of December next; and to that end the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State, under authority of an act of its General Assembly, will receive sealed proposals at the Ohio State Agency, No. 25 William-st., New-York City, until 12 o'clock M. of the TWENTIETH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, for the purchase of SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Transferable Certificates of the Funded and Registered Debt of the State of Ohio, bearing interest from the 1st day of January, 1861, to be paid semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year, at the Ohio State Agency in the City of New-York, with the principal reimbursable at the same place; and which, as to the rate per cent. of interest and the time of final redemption, shall be in accordance with such of the three conditions following as, on the opening of the proposals, the Commissioners may deem to be most advantageous to the State—that is to say:

1. Bearing interest at the rate of FIVE per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1890.

2. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1878.

3. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1880.

Each proposal must state distinctly for which of these classes of certificates it is made, the amount of either which is desired, and the price for each one hundred dollars of each class proposed to be taken, and must be accompanied by a certified check on, or certificate of deposit of one of the banks of New-York City, payable to the order of the Commissioners, for a sum equal to five per cent. of the amount of certificates bid for, which sum shall be forfeited if the bidder shall fail, in case any of the certificates are awarded to him, to pay the residue of his bid at the time hereinafter specified for that purpose. No bid at less than the par value of the certificates, or for an amount less than five thousand dollars, will be considered, and each bid shall be deemed to be made either for the whole sum named therein, or for such pro rata amount thereof, as, at the rate specified, may be assignable to the bidder, regard being had to the other proposals.

Interest on the deposit, at the rate for which the certificates are awarded to him, will be allowed to each successful bidder, and adjusted on the delivery of the certificates, and each will be required to pay the residue of the amount bid by him on the 29th day of December, 1860, at the Ohio State Agency, in the City of New-York, at which time and place the certificates awarded will be ready for delivery. Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, redeemable on the 1st day of January, 1881, will be received in payment of any part of the loan hereby contemplated.

The deposits of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them upon application at the Ohio State Agency on the day next subsequent to the opening of the proposals.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids if they shall deem it necessary in order to protect or promote the interests of the State.

Proposals for this loan must be be inclosed in a sealed envelope, directed to the "Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio," and indorsed "Proposals for the Ohio Loan."

In order to secure uniformity, and for the convenience of bidders, the Commissioners have prepared a form of proposal, which, together with a copy of the act authorizing the loan, and any information desired in the premises, may be obtained at the Ohio State Agency in New-York City, or at the office of the Commissioners in Columbus, Ohio.

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State.
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State.
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney-General.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.
AND
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout Jerusalem, Algiers, &c.
Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 56 WALL-STREET.

LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
No. 39 Wall-st.,
BUY AND SELL STOCKS AT BROKER'S BOARD, ON COMMISSION, For Cash or on Time.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER,
No. 52 William-st. INSURANCE STOCKS and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

PROPOSALS FOR $275,000 OF "THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK."—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, until FRIDAY, Dec. 14, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of Two Hundred and Seventy-five Thousand Dollars of the "Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," authorized by Chapter 272 of the Laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, August 9, 1860 for increasing the supply of Croton Water, and extending the necessary works for accumulating and distributing the same.

The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1885.

The proposals will state the amount of Stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the same, in pursuance to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the Stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments. Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the same put in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller. The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller, to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance,
Comptroller's Office, Nov. 14, 1860.

PROPOSALS FOR $333,000—"CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK of 1876."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until TUESDAY, Dec. 18, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of Three Hundred and Thirty-three Thousand Dollars of the "Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," authorized by Chapter 85 of the Laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, August 13, 1860. The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, from the 1st day of May, the principal to be redeemable Nov. 1, 1876, from the "Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt." The proposals will state the amount of Stock desired, and the price per One Hundred Dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the same, in pursuance to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the Stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments. Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the same put in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller. The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller, to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance,
Comptroller's Office, Nov. 14, 1860.

MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The stockholders who desire to participate in any of the benefits of the purchase of the road at the sale about to take place, are hereby required to assign and transfer their stock to the Trustees under the agreement previous to the 31st December, 1860, at the office of the Trustees, No. 29 William-st., New-York.

N. A. COWDREY, Secretary.
Box No. 1,468 Post-office.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1860.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Ten Per Cent. out of the earnings of this Company payable to the stockholders at this office on Wednesday, 14th inst.

S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK—NEW-YORK, NOV. 15, 1860.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of December next. The transfer book will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.

VINCENT W. BATES, Dentist,
No. 836 Broadway, corne of 13th-st.

EXPRESSES.

HARNDEN'S EXPRESS
DAILY
Forwards Valuables and Merchandise to and from, and collects Drafts, Bills, &c., in all parts of the EAST, WEST, and SOUTH.
Will receive goods or orders to "call," at
NO. 74 BROADWAY.

ASTROLOGY

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED MADAME PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents gentlemen, $1.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—FROM ONE TO FIFTY ACRES OF the Bay View Farm, situated on 3d-av. and 55th-st., Brooklyn, near Bay Ridge, within thirty minutes of New-York by city cars. Inquire of L. T. BERGEN, Ex., No. 30 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NEWTOWN PIPPIN APPLES, Pelham seedling Potatoes, Pelham Pippin Cider, and treble-refined Vinegar. Samples may be seen at the agency, No. 4 Erie-building, Duane-st.

M. A. J. LYNCH.

MEDICAL.

THE FRIENDLY GUIDE TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

That popular medical work, "HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES," direct from Dr. Barrow, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps; sent free everywhere. It is beautifully illustrated with one hundred engravings on steel, containing opinions from the most eminent medical authorities.

TRIESEMAR'S

Protected by Patent Official Seal of Great Britain, Diplome de Ecole de Pharmacié de Paris, Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, prepared in the form of an agreeable loseange, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Sallemance, Roux, Ricord. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from indiscriminate excesses or too long residence in hot climates; and whatever may be the *cause* or *disqualifications* for marriage, they are effectually subdued by this wonderful discovery.—TRIESEMAR No. 2 has entirely superseded the use of copaivia and cubebs. TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Purifies the diseased humors from the blood, and expels all corruptions and impurities from the vital stream, and is, in fact, the never-failing remedy for that class of disorders which are too often treated with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the constitution, which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

Small cases.....$2
Medium cases, 4 times quantity of small.....5
Large cases, 4 times quantity of medium.....27

Upon receipt of amount, and statement of case, the medicines forwarded to any part of the world, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal, New-York. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 15 Franklin-st., New-York, and by J. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dr. BARROW'S hours of consultation are from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8. Sundays, till 2.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU!—For diseases of the Bladder, Kidney, Gravel, Dropsy, &c., &c.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Debilitated sufferers.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Nervous and Debilitated sufferers.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Loss of Memory, Loss of Power, Dimness of Vision, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves and Universal Lassitude of the muscular system.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all distressing ailments—Obstructions, Irregularities, Excess in married life, or early indiscretions, &c., and all diseases of the sexual organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause they may have originated, and no matter of how long standing.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is pleasant in its taste and odor, and immediate in action. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5 delivered to any address.

Depôt No. 104 South 10th-st., Philadelphia.
D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 13 Park-row, Agents for New-York.

AN ASTOUNDING FACT.—AMONG MANY others, is revealed in the pages of Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London, and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, which deserves the attention of the male sex particularly, both married and single. His long and extensive practice has proven that every tenth male is suffering from debility or disease, at first local, but in a few years prostrating the nervous system, causing indigestion, constipation, palpitation and fluttering of the heart, derangement of the liver, kidneys and bladder, a ringing or buzzing in the ears or head, affecting the mind and memory so as to incapacitate the sufferer for business or pleasure. But few know the cause of their disease, though many who do let their false modesty deter them from consulting the author of the book, who is curing all such patients by hundreds. Read the book, and don't suffer any longer. It is mailed free for $1, by LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., or the author, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. and 7 to 9 Thursday evenings, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York.

DR. L. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College) and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to No. 30 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in successful practice, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases, Stricture, Impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practicing in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored plates. Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 29 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and Seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 13 Ann-st.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND. Price, $1, with book. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, ladies, in case of necessity. Office, No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS. Remedies for female derangement from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Advice and medicine per mail. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Office address No. 74 Bleecker-st., (near the corner of Broadway, west side.) New-York.

TRUSSES FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF RUPTURES, Elastic Stockings, knee Caps, &c., for varicose veins, Shoulder Braces for expanding the chest, Abdominal Supporters, Suspensory Bandages, instruments for deformities, &c., scientifically applied by Drs. GLOVER & THORNE. Offices, No. 4 Ann-st., under Barnum's Museum.

REMOVED.—DOCTOR HOSACK HAS REMOVED to No. 150 Madison-av., corner of 33d-st. His office will be continued at No. 15 West 21st., as usual.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years devoted his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.—BUREAU OF ARREARS—Aug. 31, 1860.—Corporation Notice—Sale of Property for Unpaid Assessments.—Public notice is hereby given that a sale of property for unpaid Assessments on Real Estate, for opening, widening and extending sundry streets and avenues, will take place at public auction, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the fifth day of December next, at twelve o'clock at noon of that day, and be continued from day to day until the whole shall be sold, and that the detailed statement of the assessments unpaid and the property to be sold is published in the New-York *Commercial Advertiser*, a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York.

By order of the Comptroller.
JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY, Clerk of Arrears.

CITY OF NEW-YORK: DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, New Court House, No. 32 Chambers-st., Nov. 15, 1860.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ONE per cent. will be added on the 1st of December on all taxes remaining unpaid. Also, that Two per Cent. will be added on the 15th of December. No money received after 2 P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.

JAMES KELLY, Receiver of Taxes.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHARINE DEAN, late of the City of New-York, (widow of Benjamin T. Dean,) deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 74 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of March, 1861, next. Dated, New-York, the 5th day of September, 1860. FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON.
Executor of said Catharine Dean, deceased.
s7-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CARL JOHNSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 199 Mulberry-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 24, 1860.
ORLOF G. HEDSTROM, Executor.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—AT TARRYTOWN, WESTCHESTER County, a neat and convenient cottage, with nearly half an acre of ground in garden, fruit and shade trees, in a good neighborhood, pleasant location, near the Depôt; price, $3,500. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES—ONLY ONE HOUR from Wall-st., New-York, on Orange Mountain and Llewellyn Park, for sale. Apply to the proprietor, L. HASKELL, Eagle Rock, Orange, N. J., or at No. 41 Cedar-st., Tuesdays.

SHIPPING

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
On SATURDAY, Dec. 8,
The United States Mail Steamship
ARAGO,
D. LIMES, Commander,
Will sail from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Dec. 8, at noon.

This steamship, (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAGUEI, M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents,
No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail Jan. 5.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 21.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 28.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 5.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 12.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 19.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE
OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to and from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JNO. J. BOYD,
WEST POINT, SWITZERLAND, PHŒNIX,
UNDERWRITER, SHAMROCK, CAMBRIA,

Making, together with others, a ship every five days. The subscribers are also agents for the
X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS,
For all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.

T. & Co. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Send or call for circulars.

Circulars, with all particulars, may be had on application—if by letter inclose postage stamp—to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South side Railroads for LYNCHBURG, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the age of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—SEMI-WEEKLY U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on Saturday, Nov. 17, at 3 o'clock P. M. Rates of passage with through tickets as follows: To Savannah, Ga., $16; Charleston, S. C., $15; New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Nashville, Tenn., $27 75; Memphis, $31 75; Chattanooga, $25; Knoxville, $25 50; Augusta, Ga., $17 50; Atlanta, $21; Columbia, S. C., $17 50; Charlotte, N. C., $19. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The MARION, Capt. S. WHITING, will succeed on Wednesday, Nov. 21. The Adams Express Company's great Southern Express is carriers on this line. The Express Agents South will give information as to sailing days, fare, &c.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—TO SUCCEED THE ADRIATIC.—The North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch for the above ports their splendid steamship ATLANTIC, Capt. A. G. GRAY, carrying the United States Mails, on the following days from Canal-st. Wharf: From New-York on SATURDAY, Nov. 17 and Dec 29; from Havre, Dec. 4 and Jan. 15, and Southampton the day after leaving Havre. The ATLANTIC is unexcelled for strength and comfort, has water-tight compartments, and is in all respects in complete order. A limited number of second cabin passengers, for whom excellent accommodations have been provided, will be taken at $75 each. For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 58 Wall-st. I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE NEW and elegant steamship MOUNT

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mass Meeting in Favor of the Central Route.

STATEMENT OF MR. PERHAM.

A meeting, designed to give formal expression to so much of the public opinion as concurs in the claims of superiority that are made in behalf of the Railroad proposed to be constructed between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, *via* Pike's Peak and Utah, was held last evening in the large hall of the Cooper Institute.

Mr. SAMUEL L. HOTALING was elected President, and Messrs. PETER COOPER, WASHINGTON G. HUNT, Ex-Gov. BRADISH and others, Vice-Presidents; a numerous list of Secretaries was also submitted and adopted. Of these gentlemen, very few were in attendance. Even of those who were present, there was so much lack of promptitude in their appearance, that the audience amused itself by loudly applauding, by way of practical joke, each reporter who entered upon the platform.

In taking the Chair, Mr. HOTALING said it gave him great pleasure to be called upon to preside over this meeting, inasmuch as he had had no intention, when he entered the hall, that such a responsible position would be conferred upon him. Commerce with us was growing—that commerce that had had its origin in Greece and culminated in America. The object of this meeting was to promote the construction of a railroad from New-York to San Francisco through our own territory—not through that of a foreign territory. This public enterprise he looked upon as feasible—as one that could be done immediately. There was no real want of money in the country; he believed that the present existing financial difficulties would soon pass by, and that the merchants of New-York would, if they cordially entered into the spirit of this enterprise, inevitably secure its success.

As inducements to the prosecution of this work he instanced the cases of the Erie Railroad and the Erie Canal, and argued that if, by means of the Pacific road, we united China, through San Francisco, to New-York, the traffic thus created, and hence extended to Europe, would be of incalculable service to the commercial interests of the country. He regretted that in consequence of some private business, Ex-Gov. BOUTWELL had intimated that he could not be present, but it was not to be doubted that he would, on some future occasion, appear among us and give expression to his views on this important subject.

A statement by Mr. PERHAM, the President of the projected road, was read by Mr. WALTON. It was as follows:

MR. PERHAM'S STATEMENT.

The State of Maine has granted a charter for the Pacific Railroad, ample in its provisions and at the same time cautious and well guarded in its restrictions. This charter provides that no debt shall be contracted when the amount thereof shall render the total indebtedness of the Company greater than the total amount of its assets actually paid in, granted, or donated to said Company, that can or may be applied in payment of its indebtedness; and no stockholder can be made liable beyond the amount of his subscription of stock. Having cherished this enterprise for years with unfaltering enthusiasm, and with a confidence that has never wavered, I now see before me a fair prospect of the accomplishment of all my expectations. The *People's Pacific Railroad* will be built. To accomplish this object we propose to ask $100 each from 1,000,000 of persons, and surely so trifling a sum will not be refused for a result that will reflect honor, bring wealth, and multiply happiness to the whole Nation. I need call your attention to but a few of the reasons why we and others should engage heartily in this enterprise. In the first place it will bind the Atlantic and Pacific States by a new and firm bond of Union. The importance of multiplying these bonds of Union, is manifest in the effect produced upon the finances of the country by the first whisper of disunion. The State of Maine, now separated from the land of gold by a sail of 100 days around the Cape, or by 7,000 miles across the Isthmus, by granting this charter is extending her hand for a near and friendly grasp with California. Maine and California, the Atlantic and Pacific, will then be within seven days of each other. Some of the choicest sons of all the old States are making their homes and helping to form a new empire in California.

Scarce a family circle east of the mountain but has some relative there. The facilities afforded by this road for a reunion of families for social intercourse, will go very far as a compensation for the outlay in building it. This, however, is but one of the many reasons why we should urge forward this great work. If it were a sacrifice of the entire capital, for this one object, it would be money well expended. Other motives, however, press around us for consideration. It will be a great step in the progress and wealth of the nation. The great public works of a nation are the monuments of its civilization. The accomplishment of this road, completing a line entirely across the whole continent in less than two hundred and fifty years after its first settlement, will be the wonder of this age, and the admiration of those that shall live hereafter. Great as this enterprise is in itself, it is far greater in the future prospects that it opens before us. It will be the transit route for the richest commerce on earth. The riches of the Indies will then be at our command.

The uncounted millions of Asia and Japan stimulated to industry by more frequent intercourse with the higher forms of civilization, will pour their accumulated wealth along this channel, to be distributed not only to all the cities of this country, but over all Europe. The President of the United States, in his Message of December, 1858, has well said:

"In a commercial point of view I consider this the great question of the day. With the Eastern point of our Republic stretching along the Atlantic, and its Western front along the Pacific, if all the parts should be united in a safe, easy and rapid communication, we must necessarily command a very large proportion of the trade of Europe and Asia. Our recent treaties with China and Japan will open these rich and populous empires to our commerce, and the history of the world proves that the nation which has gained possession of the trade with Eastern Asia has always become wealthy and powerful.

The peculiar geographical positions of California and our Pacific posessions invite American capital and enterprise into this fruitful field. To reap the rich harvest, however, it is an indispensable prerequisite that we shall first have a railroad to convey and circulate its products throughout every portion of the Union."

In addition to the benefits which commerce would derive from this new channel of transportation, emigration to the fertile regions of the West would receive a fresh and powerful impulse. Men are demanding employment at remunerative prices in one section of the Union, while fertile lands in the West are asking more hands for their cultivation. Open to them this channel to cheap lands, and the tide of population would pour along and fill every valley, till the smoke of the cabin would curl around every peak of the Rocky Mountains. It would be impossible to enumerate all the benefits of this great enterprise. They are open and manifest to all who reflect upon the subject. They are denied by none.

The next question for consideration—Is it practicable?

The route proposed in the charter is to commence on the Missouri River, at or near the terminus of all the roads running west from the Atlantic, between the Mississippi and St. Lawrence Rivers, to wit—at or near the terminus of the Pacific Railroad of Missouri, running from St. Louis to Kansas, and the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, running from the Mississippi River to the Missouri River, across the northerly part of the State of Missouri, about 350 miles west of St. Louis, thence westward, near Pike's Peak, through Utah to San Francisco, a distance of about two thousand miles. This is called the middle route. It has been explored by Col. FREMONT and others, carefully examined by Senator BENTON, and pronounced practicable. Over this route thousands of teams have passed, some of them loaded with two tons of freight. On this same road a path may be laid, so that the steam-car will rapidly follow the wagon. If the road is possible, is there enough of capital, enterprise and courage to build it?

A people that have built and equipped thirty thousand miles of railroad in twenty-five years, can surely build two thousand miles in the next five years. A draft on the iron mountains of Missouri, Pennsylvania and Oregon will furnish all of this material that will be required. It is the intention of the projectors of this road to use none but American iron. The timber requisite is found near at hand upon a large portion of the way, and building by sections of twenty-five or fifty miles each, the road itself would carry along its own timber when it is needed. This road should be begun at both ends at the same time, building from San Francisco east, and from Kansas west. Will Congress encourage and aid this enterprise? We ask for no exclusive favors. We ask Congress to give us the right of way, the privilege to take materials from the public lands, and every other section of land to a reasonable extent on each side of the road, and we also ask a loan of the credit of Government to a reasonable amount as the road progresses, to be repaid in carrying the Mails and conveying troops and munitions of war. They can do the same on the Southern and Northern routes, whenever parties are ready to build those roads. We strike for the Central route first, to be built in the name of, and by the American people. We do not ask timid capital to risk its millions, but we do ask the strong and courageous, *one million* of the American people to unite and put their hands to this work, and it will be done. We ask them to take one share each, and no one more than one hundred shares, paying $10 on each share when the subscription is made, in the greatest enterprise fraught with more blessings than any other business enterprise of this or any other age. We ask fifty thousand people of New-York City to subscribe one share each forthwith, which will insure the necessary aid from Congress at the coming session, and the construction of the road in the shortest possible time. One year of vigorous war with a powerful nation, would cost more than the money.

But we are not contemplating the loss of the capital expended on this road. The Railroad across the Isthmus of Panama, though built under great disadvantages, and at a great expense, is now one of the highest paying stocks in the country. The steamboats which supply this road with passengers, both on the Atlantic and Pacific, are richly paying lines. A road from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, fed by all nations, by ships and steamboats from every part of the globe, thronged by passengers to and fro of the American people, must be one of the best paying roads in the world. In addition to the Railroad, our charter permits us to establish a line of telegraph along the whole line of the road. That California will give us not only permission to build the road across her territory, but every other facility in her power, we have no manner of doubt. Indeed, we have the strongest assurances that they will meet us with their own resources at the border of that State, and do much more than this if required. We have received letters from California stating that nine-tenths of the people there will subscribe for stock in our Company. We have received letters from all parts of the South and West, stating that our plans for building the road meet with much favor, and that large numbers will subscribe for the stock. Assured that we are right, we have nothing now left but to go ahead.

Mr. J. C. LOVEJOY, of Boston, in urging the motives which should influence the American people in giving their countenance to the central way, asserted, among other things, that by enlisting public sympathy in its favor, the existing dissensions between sectional and political parties would be allayed.

Mr. HORACE GREELEY disclaimed any positive preference for any particular route between the Atlantic and Pacific, but argued the need of a Pacific Railroad, and rather felt inclined to regard the central road as the best.

Lieut. WASHINGTON A. BARTLETT showed the practicability of a Pacific road, and, as an additional reason for its construction, represented the outrages to which passengers from California to the Atlantic States are subjected in crossing the Isthmus of Panama.

Mr. JAS. E. WHARTON made the closing address, which had for its object to prove that by the making of a Pacific road, the Atlantic terminus of which must naturally be in this City, New-York would not only be the metropolis of America, but would become the great commercial emporium of the world.

At this point it was proposed that the meeting should adjourn, but a Mr. HALL rose in the body of the hall, and claimed the privilege of making a few remarks. This was not refused him, and he proceeded accordingly to make an argument, the gist of which was that a Federal concurrence in this project, irrespective of party distinctions, was essential to its success.

The Chairman concurred in his remarks, and by way of concluding the business of the evening,

Lieut. BARTLETT offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That for the purpose of taking early and efficient measures to collect information on the subject of a railway to the Pacific—to investigate the improved means of railway propulsion and construction, which a progressive age is every day presenting, and of forming the nucleus of an organization in furtherance of the design of this meeting—a Committee of fifteen be, and is hereby, appointed and charged with the duties here involved; and it is hereby instructed to report thereon at a future call of this meeting, to be announced by such Committee, in the daily papers, when such report is ready.

Resolved, That when this meeting adjourns, it adjourn to meet on the call of such Committee.

These were adopted *nem. con.*

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

INSUFFICIENT AND INAPPROPRIATE COURT-ROOMS.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, pursuant to adjournment, the President, W. J. PECK, in the Chair.

A communication was received from all the Justices of the Superior Court, stating that the rooms now provided for the use of the Court were insufficient, and altogether inappropriate, and a resolution was adopted, on motion of Alderman OWENS, granting for the use of the Court the two rooms on the second floor in the brown-stone building in the Park, now occupied by the Court of General Sessions, and the General Term of the Supreme Court.

A resolution was adopted directing the Street Commissioner to advertise for proposals for repairing and reglazing the public lamps for one year.

A resolution, directing the Street Commissioner to extend the telegraph from Mount Morris bell-tower to the Twelfth Precinct Station-house, was adopted.

Alderman RUSSELL offered a resolution, authorizing the purchase of a steam-engine by the Street Commissioner for Engine Company No. 6, not to exceed in cost the sum of $4,800, without contract. Laid over.

The report of the Finance Committee of the Board of Councilmen to increase the salary of the Second Assistant-Auditor in the Finance Department from $1,000 to $1,500 was referred to the Finance Committee of the Board.

Alderman TUOMEY subsequently called up the report, and it was adopted.

Alderman BAGLEY offered the following resolution, which was laid over under the rule:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for sale the right of a ferry lease at the foot of Battery-place, for the term of ten years, under the provisions of the act of the Legislature of the State, passed April, 1857, conferring such rights and powers to the Common Council of the City of New-York.

Routine business was then taken up, and shortly afterwards the Board adjourned to Monday.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

UNEMPLOYED VESSELS—SUPERIOR COURT ACCOMMODATIONS—NAVIGATION OF HARLEM RIVER.

In the Board of Councilmen last evening the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips reported in favor of the adoption of an ordinance providing for the removal of vessels not employed in navigation from the wharves and piers. Laid over.

The Board concurred in a resolution to regulate and grade Seventy-eighth-street, from Third-avenue to East River.

A resolution to renumber East Twenty-eighth-street, from Fifth-avenue to East River, was referred to the Committee on Streets.

A lengthy communication was received from the Judges of the Superior Court in relation to the want of proper accommodations for the transaction of the business of that Court; and expressing the opinion that the Common Council had the legal power to provide the necessary accommodations. Referred to the Committee on LAW, of which Councilman KANE is Chairman.

The Report of the Croton Aqueduct Committee, appropriating $4,590 to reimburse the Harlem and Spuyten Duyvil Navigation Company for outlay in improving the navigation of the Harlem River, and appropriating $10,000 more for the same purpose, was adopted. Adjourned.

BOARD OF CANVASSERS.

The official canvass of votes polled at the late election was resumed yesterday morning before the Board of Canvassers, Supervisor TWEED in the Chair. The Ninth Ward was first taken up and all the returns were found to be mainly correct. The Sixteenth Ward was then entered upon, and on arriving at the Fifth District a series of remarkable discrepancies were discovered, showing great negligence on the part of the District Canvassers. After giving the whole number of votes polled at 500 and upwards, the canvass represents all the Republican candidates as receiving over 200 votes each, while the opposition candidates only get 50 or 60, leaving about 200 votes unaccounted for. On motion the returns were sent back for correction. The Tenth and Fourteenth Wards were found to be correct, except the First District of the latter, in which no vote was recorded for Judge of the Supreme Court, and which was sent back for revision. The day's work was concluded by the canvass of the First District of the Fifth Ward, which had been sent back the day previous for correction. The dispute concerning the returns of the First, Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards was, on motion, made the special order for to-day. The lobby attendance yesterday was small.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE FRIENDLESS OLD LADY IN SULLIVAN STREET.—We are requested to state that a well-known druggist of this city placed some money in the hands of Mr. J. C. LAWTHIER, in behalf of the desitute old lady at 72 Sullivan street mentioned in yesterday's TIMES. Mr. LAWTHIER, called at the place with the donation, and found that a lady and her daughter had already forestalled the charity of others, and had made provision for removing the old woman to their own home, and making her comfortable for the rest of her days. This act of Christian benevolence is its own reward, and needs no comment. We are deeply grateful for the prompt response that has been made to the appeal in the TIMES, and we are happy in being able to announce that the worthy old woman for whom the appeal was made, is now amply provided for.

We acknowledge the receipt of $1 from E. F., and $1 from G. E. T. for her benefit.

CARELESS BLASTING—A VERDICT OF CENSURE.—Coroner GAMBLE yesterday held an inquest upon the body of THOMAS MCCALLUM, who was killed on Tuesday last, in Sixtieth-street, by a stone thrown from a blast. The evidence showed that a number of men were employed by JOHN P. CUMMINGS, the contractor for opening Sixtieth-street, and that their blasting operations were conducted in so careless and insecure a way that large fragments of stone were projected a great distance. Deceased was at work in the neighborhood, and, having been warned of the danger, was hastening away, when the blast exploded and a piece of stone struck him on the head, fracturing his skull. It was also shown that no flags had been exhibited to notify persons of danger, and the jury therefore rendered a verdict censuring the contractor and his foreman, JOHN GLOVER, for not taking necessary precautions in doing their work.

GERMAN REPUBLICAN BANQUET.—The German Republicans feasted last evening in honor of the victory of the party, at Harmonic Garten, Nos. 139, 141, 143 and 145 Essex-street. They assembled there in great numbers, and with hearty German good cheer and lusty German enthusiasm, passed the evening in listening to speeches in their own language, from AUGUST BECKER, who presided, Dr. TSCHIRNER, Mr. CHITTENDEN, and others. The orators spoke joyously of the Rupublican triumph, predicted great things from it, and expressed their belief that there would be no secession. Each of them turned many a period happily, and received the meed of robust plaudits.

SERIOUS VEHICLE CASUALTY.—On Wednesday evening WILLIAM HICKEY, a junk-dealer, was run over at the corner of Greenwich and Morton streets, by a Ninth-avenue Railroad car. He had one of his legs fractured, and received other injuries, so that it became necessary to remove him to the City Hospital.

Yesterday noon, a lad named HENRY HERMAN WEBBLY, residing at No. 260 West Fifteenth-street, was run over in Broadway, by a stage, and badly hurt. He was also placed in the City Hospital.

AN INVALID ASTRAY.—On Wednesday evening, Mr. JOSEPH H. TABELLE, residing at No. 22 Allen-street, while in a deranged state of mind, left his home, stating that he was going to the cars to meet a friend whom he expected from Washington. His family interposed objections to his going out, but he would not heed them, and he has not since been heard from.

EXHIBITION.—We are requested to call attention to the exhibition of SPEER'S Scriptural Dissolving Views, at the Market-street Reformed Dutch Church, this evening, at 7½ o'clock, for the benefit of the children of the Five Points House of Industry, who will be present and sing some of their sweet songs. The Views are said to be very fine.

COL. CORCORAN TO BE TRIED BY COURT-MARTIAL.—Gen. SANDFORD has caused the arrest of Col. CORCORAN, of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, for refusing to order out his command for parade on the occasion of the reception of the Prince of Wales in this City, and he is to be tried by court-martial.

MESSRS. GROVER & BAKER have advertised a reduction in prices of their sewing machines of fully 25 per cent. It would seem to be a favorable time for those in want of this indispensable article to the family to provide themselves with it.

Police Reports.

THE CAREER OF A YOUNG ROGUE CUT SHORT.

A German lad, named Louis, aged 14 years, who, for two weeks past has been employed as errand-boy in the store of Jacob Geisman, dealer in laces and embroideries, corner of Broadway and Reade-street, yesterday absconded, taking with him a tin box containing about $70 in cash and valuable papers belonging to his employer. It was the custom of the firm to nightly deposit the cash on hand in the box alluded to, in an iron safe on another floor of the building, and the boy Louis usually brought it up stairs in the morning. Yesterday, however, he procured the tin box from the person having charge of the safe and went away with it. Mr. Geisman himself entered upon a search for the fugitive, and after inquiring all day about town he finally, in the evening, found the lad at an emigrant boarding-house in Albany-street. Upon charging him with the theft he said that he was guilty, and stated that $28 of the money had been expended in the purchase of a passage ticket to Bremen, per ship on Saturday, while with another portion he had provided himself with a suit of clothes. The balance he had with him, but the papers he had thrown away. Mr. Geisman delivered his prisoner into the custody of the Police, and to-day he will be taken before a magistrate.

HIGHWAY ROBBERIES.

Martin Boerum, a sailor belonging to the sloop *Nelly Bloomfield*, lying at the foot of Amos-street, was attacked in West-street on Monday night last by four men, who choked him, and rifled his pockets. The robbers then escaped, but yesterday a man, named James Shay, supposed to be one of them, was arrested, and committed for trial by Justice QUACKENBUSH. ....On Wednesday evening Enos Payne, a colored man, went to the store of Henry Basch, No. 53 Grand-street, and acted in so unruly a manner that the proprietor undertook to eject him. While endeavoring so to do, it is alleged that Payne snatched his watch and chain, valued at $60, and fled. He was soon afterwards taken into custody, and yesterday a hearing of the case before Justice QUACKENBUSH resulted in his committal to answer.....A young man, named William Ferguson, was taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH, charged with having robbed Jonathan Osborn, a lad 11 years of age, of $1 in change. The youth was returning to his house, No. 258 West Twenty-second-street, yesterday morning, with a basket of groceries, when a boy, named Lynch, caught him by the arms and held him, while Ferguson rifled his pockets. The robber was quickly apprehended, and the magistrate held him for trial. His confederate escaped.

THE NATURAL CONSEQUENCE.

Levi Cronk, a seaman, attached to the sloop *Pointer*, lying at Pier No. 6, North River, listened to the invitation of a young woman named Anna Boyd, who met him in Broadway, on Wednesday night, and desired his company to her boarding-house, in Canal-street. While they were talking together Anna stole $30 from Cronk's vest pocket, but he soon ascertained that he had been robbed, and having made the fact known to Officer Crawford, of the Third Precinct, the thief was arrested. All the money was found upon the sidewalk, where she had thrown it in the hope of destroying the evidence. Justice WELSH committed her for trial.

LEAVING UNCOVERED TRACKS.

Early yesterday morning Officer Wilson, of the Fifth Ward, saw that a panel had been removed from the front door of Mr. Hart Benedict's provision store, No. 317 Washington-street. Suspecting that a burglar was within, he entered to search for him, and found a young man named James White, who lives at No. 18 Mulberry-street, dodging behind a stack of barrels. The fellow was arrested, and 60 cents, which had been taken from the money drawer, were found in his pockets. Justice WELSH imprisoned the accused for trial.

THE RESULT OF A FOOLISH JOKE.

Yesterday afternoon a boatman named William Dempsey, living at No. 121 Roosevelt-street, became intoxicated, and fell asleep in a grocery. While taking this nap he was seen by Richard Marvin, one of his acquaintances, who procured some lampblack and smeared his face in such a manner that on going into the street he was jeered at by a crowd of boys. As soon as he ascertained that a trick had been played upon him he determined to avenge himself upon Marvin, whom he caught and stabbed in the cheek with a penknife. For this he was arrested, and Justice WELSH sent him to prison.

CAPT. FARNUM ONCE MORE.

On Wednesday evening Capt. J. Egbert Farnum went to the St. Nicholas Hotel bar-room, where he made a disturbance, threatening to whip people generally. Mr. Treadwell, therefore, caused his arrest and he was yesterday taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH, who required him to furnish bail in $1,000 to keep the peace. A few weeks since Farnum was arrested at the same place for acting in a disorderly manner, but he implored so piteously to be let off that Mr. Treadwell withdrew the complaint.

THE BROADWAY ARSON CASE.

The examination into the charge of arson against Messrs. Lambert & Perley, in connection with the burning of their store, No. 869 Broadway, in April last, was yesterday resumed by Justice WELSH. The proceedings were confined to the cross-examination of James Peevers, the principal witness for the prosecution, but his former testimony was not at all shaken. The case will go on to-day.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BROOKLYN INSTITUTE LECTURES.—The first of the Winter course of lectures, before the Brooklyn Institute, was delivered last night by Rev. E. H. CHAPIN. He took for his subject: "Man and his Work," treating it under two heads: 1. Laws that Govern Labor and Action. 2. The estimate that is put upon it. He contended that every man had a special field of effort, and the law of balance, which limits the effort devoted to one object, to the exclusion of others, and which adjusts the thinking and executive faculties and the medium between too little work and overwork; the law of just measure under which man receives a just reward for his work, in proportion to his faithfulness; and the true and false estimate of success and failure—the world's estimate, which was often superficial, and individual estimate, which often acknowledged failure, when the world called it success, were dilated upon. He said that nations oftentimes, as individuals, had a special work to do, and to this nation was intrusted, in a peculiar sense, vindication of the wisdom of our system of government, and never had the experiment of free government been more anxiously regarded than at this time.

ORDINATION.—Rev. WASHINGTON GLADDEN, was ordained last evening as Pastor of the First Congregational Church, on State, near Hoyt-street. The opening exercises were conducted by Rev. Mr. MATTESON. Rev. WM. A. BARTLETT delivered the Sermon, taking for his text, Luke 4: 18, describing Christ as a preacher. Mr. BARTLETT, during his sermon, indicated his opposition to preaching politics from the pulpit. The ordaining prayer was made by Rev. Dr. BUDDINGTON, and the charge to the Pastor was made by Rev. Dr. STORRS, and the address to the people by Rev. MOSES TAYLOR.

FALL OF A WALL.—Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday noon one wall of Messrs. GOVE, MORRIS & WARD'S storage-house, on the block bounded by Irwin, Sedgwick, and Van Brunt streets, was pressed out by the great weight of grain against it, and about 2,000 bushels of wheat fell into the street. The building is constructed of brick, 25 feet high, and about 200 feet square. The damage to the building, which is owned by CHARLES KELSEY, is about $1,000. Most of the grain will be saved.

FIRE.—At about three o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in a frame building, No. 101 Nassau-street, belonging to Mr. COIT, of New-York, and occupied by H. BROWN, and from this spread to No. 103, adjoining, a frame building, occupied by several colored families. The Firemen were quickly on the spot, and extinguished the fire, after a loss of about $550, which amount is covered by insurance.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—WILLIAM MCMANUS died yesterday at his residence corner of Baltic and Nevins streets, from injuries received on Wednesday by falling out of a cart on Fulton-avenue....HORACE MCCLUSKEY, who fell through a hoistway at the Atlantic Docks a few days ago, died in the Long Island College Hospital yesterday.

BOARD OF CANVASSERS.—The Supervisors met as a Board of Canvassers yesterday, and examined the returns of several Wards and adjourned until to-day. Nothing of importance transpired.

COURT CALENDAR FOR THIS DAY.—CIRCUIT COURT—NOS. 75, 76, 77, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 94, 22, 47, 69, 16, 40. CITY COURT—NOS. 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 36, 40, 42, 43, 46, 47, 21, 50, 51, 52, 36, 55, 24.

New-Jersey.

THE FIRST TRAIN OF CARS THROUGH THE BERGEN TUNNEL.—The Bergen Tunnel, which has been in course of construction for a number of years, and has cost an immense sum of money, was yesterday traversed by a locomotive and cars for the first time. At 11 o'clock a train, consisting of a locomotive and two platform cars, and containing about 150 persons, passed through the cut, which is 4,300 feet in length. A row of torches on each side of the cars gave the excursionists an opportunity to examine the work of the tunnel. At all the points where there was danger of the rock giving way overhead, substantial arches have been constructed, to guard against accident. Upon emerging into daylight, on the other side, the company were greeted with enthusiastic cheers by the laborers who had gathered there, nearly 400 strong. After remaining a short time, the train returned to the new ferry-houses, in course of construction at the Long Dock, where they partook of a collation, after which speeches were made by Edwin Stevens, Hon. D. S. Gregory and others.

DESCENT UPON RUNNERS.—The New-York and Erie Railroad Company have for a long time been annoyed by New-York hackmen and hotel runners, who cross over to Jersey City to solicit passengers. Complaints have been made to the Police, and yesterday afternoon eight of them were taken into custody by Chief of Police MARINUS and a squad of Police. They gave their names as John McDonald, Patrick Eagan, Sebastian Josephs, Richard Bogardus, Alex. Morrison, Thomas Bowen, James Howard and Peter Riley. Recorder TILDEN fined them $20 each for violating the ordinance concerning licenses.

THE SUPPOSED WIFE-POISONING CASE.—The inquest on the body of MRS. JANE ABSOM, whose death is supposed to have been caused by poison, was resumed yesterday, and several more witnesses were examined, but nothing new of special importance was elicited. The inquest was adjourned to Monday next, to give Prof. DORENUS time to analyze the contents of the stomach.

THE HAYES ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Letter from Dr. Hayes to the New-York Committee—Interesting Narrative by Surgeon Longshaw.

EX. S. UNITED STATES, HARBOR OF UPERNAVIK, NORTH GREENLAND, Aug. 14, 1860.

GENTLEMEN: I have the pleasure to report for the information of the patrons and friends of the expedition my arrival at this port.

We made a quick passage from Boston. The schooner proved herself to be a good sea boat, and behaved admirably during some very heavy weather. No serious accident occurred.

On the twenty-first day out we were off Godhaven, and on the 5th inst. we anchored in the harbor of Proven. That settlement or outpost in the Upernavik District is forty miles southward from Upernavik. We were there detained in restowing our cargo, so that we might put below the deck-load of lumber intended for our Winter housing, and otherwise better prepare the vessel for the ice encounters. We put to sea again at the earliest practicable moment, and entered this port on the evening of the 12th inst. We found here a Danish brig, belonging to the Royal Company. She will be ready for sea to-morrow, and I shall send my mail by the hands of Dr. RUDOLPH, the retiring Governor of Upernavik, who returns in her to Copenhagen, and who has politely offered to do me this favor.

Through the kindness and liberality of Mr. HANSON, the Governor of Upernavik, and of Dr. RUDOLPH, I have obtained at Proven and Upernavik all the dogs that I require, and such furs as are essential to my party. Mr. HANSON and Dr. RUDOLPH have generously placed at my disposal everything which their personal property or the public stores will afford for the promotion of the interest of the expedition.

I have also been fortunate in obtaining the services of an excellent interpreter, Mr. PETER JONSON. He has had much experience in the management of dogs, and is a good hunter. He resides at Tessinsak, sixty miles northward from Upernavik, at which place I shall halt to take on board his team of dogs, which will make, with those on hand, twenty-five.

It is my melancholy duty to report the death by apoplexy, of my carpenter, GEBBEN CARUTHERS. He was found dead in his bunk last Sunday morning. His body was placed in the burial ground adjoining the church at Upernavik; and I have directed a railing to be constructed around the grave, and a suitable inscription to be placed over it. The loss of Mr. CARUTHERS is deeply to be regretted. He formerly sailed under Capt. DE HAVEN, in the first Grinnell Expedition, and in addition to his experience among the ice and his skill as a workman, he was thoroughly devoted to the best interests of this expedition, and I had great hopes of his future usefulness.

It is impossible for me to predict anything with respect to the prospects before us.

The season has been backward, but the weather has been very mild during the past ten days, and the recent southerly gales have doubtless broken the ice. The wind now blows fresh from the northeast, and if there is much ice before us it will be driven to the southwest.

We shall leave here to-morrow, and attempt at once the Melville Bay passage, and shall hope to make Smith's Strait not later than the first of September. If successful in this endeavor, we shall have abundant time to secure a convenient harbor on the coast of Grinnell's Land. You are already aware that I anticipate (from observations made by myself upon this coast in 1854) reaching Cape Frazer, lat 79° 42', where I propose spending the Winter. A degree lower, however, will place one within practicable reach of my proposed field of exploration. If the condition of the ice will permit, I will immediately—after a Winter harbor has been selected—carry forward the boat which I intend using for next Summer's labors, and some provisions, as far north as possible, and then leave them, secured against the bears, and return to the schooner after the Winter has firmly set the ice. Early next Spring, we shall push forward advance depôts, and should we find either ice or water, we shall endeavor to accomplish with boats or sledges, or with both, the chief object of the voyage before the close of the Summer. If this fortune awaits us, we shall then return home without unnecessary delay. I do not, however, anticipate this result, but I expect that we shall be detained two Winters.

I shall endeavor by every means to avoid a third year's absence. We carry with us, however, food and fuel for that period, and in the event of our being so long detained I do not fear adverse results. With the fresh supplies we have on board I believe we can resist the scurvy.

I do not hesitate to express my belief that, although we are late, we are in season. Captain INGLEFIELD left this port on the 16th of August, 1852, and the important results which he achieved during the following month, in Smith, Jones, and Lancaster Sounds, are well known.

I am informed by Governor HANSON that the whaling fleet did not succeed in passing Melville Bay this year, but you are aware of the fact that after a certain period it would be useless for them to succeed. August is the most open month of the year.

I shall, however, avoid every unnecessary risk of being caught by the winter in the middle of the ice. Should the prospects of success appear to be peculiarly discouraging, I shall return Southward and winter at one of the Danish settlements.

My party are in excellent spirits, and earnest in the performance of their duties, and you may rest assured that no effort will be spared to accomplish the object of our undertaking in the shortest possible time. To favor this, we have every facility which experience has indicated.

Our camp equipments are of the most compact and portable description. The food prepared expressly for the expedition by the American Dessicating Company of New-York, consisting of soup, beef and potato, is excellent and fully equals my expectations. Of this food, we have three thousand pounds of the raw material. I have tried it during the passage, and consider the several articles united preferable to the ordinary pemican. Pemican of the finest quality may at any time be made of our beef by the addition of lard, of which we have an abundant supply. With good and sufficient food, with every essential for the promotion of health and comfort, with united and earnest companions, and with a vessel well suited for the service, I have upon leaving this last outpost of Christian settlement, every reason to feel greatly encouraged, and to expect success.

Trusting our lives and fortunes to the keeping of Him who alone is omnipotent, we sever in a few hours our connection with the civilized world, and enter upon our work, looking hopefully to the future.

With the best wishes for the prosperity of you and yours, and with many sincere thanks for the liberality which you and your associates have displayed in our outfit and preparation, I beg you to believe me,

With great regard, your obedient servant.

ISAAC J. HAYES,

To HENRY GRINNELL, Esq., of New-York; RICHARD BAKER, Jr., Esq., of Boston; Prof. A. D. BACHE, of Washington; WM. PARKER FOULKE, Esq., of Philadelphia, and others who contributed to the Expedition.

SURGEON LONGSHAW'S NARRATIVE.

The return home of Surgeon LONGSHAW, who went out as surgeon to the Hayes Arctic Expedition, has already been noted. He has furnished the Boston *Journal* with a detailed narrative of the progress of the expedition from the time of its departure from Boston on July 10, to its arrival at Upernavik, Greenland, on Aug. 14, when Dr. LONGSHAW was selected as bearer of dispatches home, because his eyesight had been seriously impaired by his duties as botanist at Proven, Upernavik, Tessuisak. Nothing of interest occurred from the time of the departure of the expedition until July 15, when all hands were summoned to appear in uniform, on the quarter-deck, where having assembled, the American flag was run up to the peak, and the schooner's signal, a star on a white ground, at the maintop. Dr. HAYES interrogated the men and officers in relation to their condition. He asked each one individually if he was comfortable, and received an unanimous reply in the affirmative. Dr. HAYES then addressed them substantially as follows:

"We have entered upon a three or four years' task. I will ask none to go where I am not willing to lead. I hope you will swear by the star above us to stick by the ship and by me, and I will stand by you all for good or ill."

The first Sunday service was held in the cabin that day, Dr. HAYES conducting in the Episcopal form.

On the 18th of July, the day of the great solar eclipse, the vessel was rolling in a heavy swell off Labrador. A dense fog prevailed; there was no wind, and the weather was dismal and uncomfortable. The eclipse of the sun was seen by Mr. SONTAG and Dr. LONGSHAW at various times during its progress, the fog obscuring, so as to render observations difficult. A current of air occasionally swept the fog away, and disclosed the sun to view, when Mr. SONTAG made some scientific calculations.

On the 30th the expedition came in sight of Greenland. Thus far the voyage had been diversified by little other than ordinary incident.

On Saturday, Aug. 4, the sun did not set upon the expedition, and on the next day they reached Proven, where they were greeted with a salute fired by order of the Deputy-Governor. It was answered by Commander HAYES.

The stay of the expedition at Proven was quite pleasant. The cargo was all broken out and removed in boats to the shore, whence it was re-stowed on board. The ship's company were assisted by forty or fifty Esquimaux. They worked hard all day, and gave their nights to jollity, attending balls, parties and feasts, given in their honor by the natives. The Danish officials rendered Dr. HAYES and his officers every service in their power, and the usual courtesies passed between them. Numerous presents were made to the Danes of delicacies for the table. In return for which they sent fur garments, which were of better quality and make than any that could be bought.

Every other night a ball was given, to which the whole ship's company were invited. A promiscuous company assembled at these balls, composed as it was of all the human beings in the vicinity who were able to dance, or who wished to look on. In the same set, at one time, were Messrs. INKERMANN, HANSEN, HAYES, SONTAG, CARRUTHERS, all the crew of the expedition, and male and female Esquimaux, perhaps twenty in number; while others, in such numbers as to uncomfortably crowd the room, were standing around, laughing and shouting in high glee. The ball-room was the carpenter's shop, decorated with the flags of the vessel, lighted at midnight with candles, for, though light outside, the flags covering the little windows made the room dark.

Mr. SONTAG, with his assistants, was engaged most of the time while at Proven, in making a topographical survey of the harbor, while Dr. LONGSHAW was employed in geological and botanical labors.

At Proven Dr. HAYES procured forty dogs, a large supply of furs, and the Expedition sailed for Upernavik on Saturday, Aug. 3.

On the following day GIBSON C. CARRUTHERS, a native of South Carolina, and the carpenter of the Expedition, died in his berth from apoplexy. He was in the first Grinnel Expedition under DE HAVEN. He was about thirty-one years of age. The Expedition reached Upernavik Aug. 14, and on the following morning his body was buried. The funeral was attended by the officers and crew of the *United States*, and also by the Danish officials. The service was performed by Mr. ALTEN, the missionary, the chapel bell tolling during the ceremony.

While answering the Governor's salute at Upernavik, the gun on board the *United States* burst, injuring one of the men severely.

The expedition sailed from Upernavik, Aug. 14, for Tessuissak. They encountered some ice, and arrived there on the 23d. At this place there was a small settlement of Esquimaux, one hundred and twelve of whom were employed to make up the furs purchased at Upernavik into clothing, sufficient for four years. Six dog houses were constructed on the deck of the vessel, and the work of housing in the deck had been commenced before Dr. LONGSHAW left the expedition, which was on the 3d of September.

Commander HAYES intended to leave Tessuissak about the 28th of August, bound up Smith Sound, on the west side, in order to attain as high a latitude as is possible before Winter sets in. Dr. KANE went up on the east side, but Dr. HAYES expects to find the western shore more free from ice. Having attained perhaps 80°, he would, during the month of October, carry two boats and a quantity of provisions to some point about 200 miles north-northwest, which he hopes to accomplish before the long Winter's night sets in. In April, or as soon as it is light enough, he will start for the depôt, and thence over the ice toward the Pole, carrying the boats to, and launching them upon the open sea, should he find it; if not, he would go over the ice as rapidly and as far as possible.

All the ship's company, officers and men, were in excellent health and spirits, and enthusiastic about the result of the exped